

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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Vol I No 023

1 February 1980

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WALDHEIM WELCOMES NORTH, SOUTH KOREA COMMUNICATIONS

OW312114 Beijing XINHUA in English 2103 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Text] United Nations, January 31 (XINHUA)--Kurt Waldheim, U.N. secretary-general, in a statement issued here today, welcomed the recent exchange of communications between the North and the South of Korea.

Knowing that both sides indicated their interest in a direct meeting and agreed to convene a preparatory meeting in February at Panmunjom, the statement says, "The secretary-general hopes that these steps would lead to an early resumption of the dialogue between the two sides with a view to reduction in the tension and hardships which result from the division of Korea and the eventual achievement of national unity, peacefully and independently."

U.S. MONITORING 'SOVIET SPIES' AT UN

OW290714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 29 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 29 (XINHUA)--A large number of Soviet spies have infiltrated the U.N. Secretariat as international civil servants, said spokeswoman of the U.S. mission to the U.N. Jill Schuker yesterday, according to news reports from New York.

Schuker was quoted by UPI as saying: "We are aware that Soviet intelligence has successfully infiltrated the offices of the U.N. Secretariat." She added, "We have monitored, and are monitoring, this situation. The State Department and the FBI have taken action to expel those who abused the privileges of residence." She said this in reply to questions about a statement by a former Soviet U.N. under-secretary-general, Arkady Shevchenko who defected in 1978, that about half of the 600 Soviet U.N. diplomats and officials were agents for either the KGB or the GRU (Soviet military intelligence). U.N. regulations stipulate that staff members of the U.N. Secretariat are international civil servants and their responsibilities are to the United Nations and not their own governments.

NATO ESTABLISHES SPECIAL NUCLEAR GROUP

OW251849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 25 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Brussels, January 25 (XINHUA)--A special consultative group on arms control involving theatre nuclear force was established yesterday at a meeting of the permanent representatives of NATO members who participated in the conference of foreign and defence ministers last December.

A NATO press release says today, "The new group will consist of high level representatives and will be chaired by Reginald Bartholomew, director for political and military affairs of the U.S. Department of State." It states that "the participating members of the alliance reviewed the response to date of the U.S.S.R. to the offer to negotiate limits on long-range [word indistinct] and confirmed that this offer remains on the table." "These allies remain firmly committed to their parallel approaches to their modernisation and arms control," the release declares.

At a press conference after the first meeting of this group today, a U.S. senior official said that the starting-point of the consideration in creating this group was that the Soviet Union had rejected negotiation in any form unless NATO reversed its decision on modernisation of theatre nuclear force in Europe. The fundamental block to negotiation, he pointed out, was at present the position taken by the Soviet Union.

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The American official said that the group's work included elaborating further NATO's position on negotiation, as well as the way in which the alliance would (?work) together. But he declared he did not think that the negotiation with the Soviet Union could begin in the next six months. He reaffirmed that the future negotiation should still be in the framework of SALT III, and it would be limited solely to the Soviet [and] U.S. land-based long-range theatre nuclear forces.

PRC OLYMPIC DELEGATION LEADER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

OW311558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Lake Placid, January 30 (XINHUA)--"We are pleased to come to the Lake Placid to participate in the Olympic winter games with the main purpose of strengthening friendship and cooperation with other nations' athletes through the games and learn advanced sports techniques from them and exchange experience with them." This was said by Li Menghua, leader of the Chinese sports delegation to the XXII Olympic winter games, at a press conference sponsored by the organizing committee of the games here this evening. The Chinese delegation arrived here this afternoon.

Li Menghua said: "It's the first time for China to participate in the Olympic winter games since the restoration of the lawful rights of the Chinese Olympic Committee in the International Olympic Committee as well as in the history of the Olympic winter games." "Our present level in the field of ice and snow sports is low, but we would like to do our best to raise and hope to reach a considerable high level within five or 10 years," he pointed out.

When asked about the boycott of the Moscow Olympic games, he noted that the Soviet invasion and armed occupation of Afghanistan had violated the Olympic spirit of friendship and peace. "I personally hold that under the circumstance of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, it's inappropriate to let Moscow host the Olympic games in summer."

On the question of the participation of Taiwan in the Olympic winter games, he remarked, "We wish that the athletes from Taiwan participate in the coming Olympic winter games according to the IOC's resolution on this problem, and we would like to make contributions to this games together with them."

RENMIN RIBAO READER URGES TAKING OLYMPICS FROM MOSCOW

OW311235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 31 (XINHUA)--The Moscow Olympics should be boycotted if it is not moved to another venue, says a letter to the editor in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today. The world-wide call for boycotting of the 22nd summer Olympics scheduled for Moscow represents the will of all peace-loving peoples against the Soviet Union's outrageous armed invasion of Afghanistan, writes Qian Kejian in the letter.

Recalling the 1936 Olympics, which was used by Adolf Hitler as a figleaf to cover up his aggressive designs, Qian Kejian says that history seems to be repeating itself when Soviet social-imperialism is following in the footsteps of Hitler along the road to external expansion and world hegemony. "Should the olive twig, a symbol of peace, be presented this coming July to Leonid Brezhnev whose hands are stained with the blood of the Afghan people?" the writer queries. "This would simply mock the people of the world. "The coming summer Olympics, I think, should be moved to another site," he says. "Or, we should boycott it. No country in the world should committ such a historic mistake again."

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PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON MOVING OLYMPICS FROM MOSCOW

OW011208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 1 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 1 (XINHUA)--China supports the call on the International Olympic Committee to shift the summer Olympic games from Moscow or cancel it in view of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, a spokesman of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry announced here today.

The spokesman said in a statement, "By invading Afghanistan the Soviet Union brazenly tramples on norms of international relations and poses a serious threat to world peace. While the Soviet Union continues to occupy Afghanistan in disregard of the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly, it is clearly inappropriate to hold the 22nd summer Olympic games in Moscow. We support the call on the International Olympic Committee to decide on the transfer or cancellation of the games, and we will work to promote such a decision."

"In case the International Olympic Committee fails to make such a decision, the Chinese Government will ask the Chinese Olympic Committee to seriously consider staying away from the 22nd summer Olympic games in Moscow," he declared.

"The Chinese Government is prepared to consult with other countries on this question so as to take necessary measures in concert with them," the spokesman added.

BRIEFS

CHINESE STUDENTS OVERSEAS --Beijing, 16 Jan--Chinese students enrolled in foreign universities have been cited for their diligence and initiative by academicians, according to a recent report in the CHINA YOUTH NEWS. Dr Irving Shain, chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, commended graduate student Zhou Wing, saying she was one of the best students at the university. Four students studying electrodynamics at Columbia University under Professor Tsung-dao Lee ranked among the first five in the course last semester. Zhu Dekui, now doing research at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, ranks first in his department. A young lecturer from Zhejiang University, now doing research in Aachen, has applied for patent rights on his invention. Li Daqian, doing research in Paris has been invited to Spain to attend academic discussions. Chinese students in France, the Netherlands and Denmark, who have been engaged in language studies for about 6 months, have now entered universities. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW]

IMSC DELEGATES IN SHANGHAI--The first group of foreign delegates to the 34th General Assembly of the International Military Sports Council arrived in Shanghai from Beijing on 16 January. Yao Xiaocheng, deputy commander of the Shanghai Garrison, hosted a dinner for them in the evening. During their stay in Shanghai, they visited a certain naval ship of the PLA East China Sea Fleet, Shanghai Stadium, Shanghai Industry Exhibition Pavilion, factories and an acrobatic performance. The delegates departed Shanghai for Kunming by plane on 18 January. The second group is due to arrive in Shanghai on 20 January. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW]

PRC-U.S. TRADE AGREEMENT TAKES EFFECT 1 FEB

OW010742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 1 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 1 (XINHUA)--The "agreement on trade relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America" came into force today as the Chinese Foreign Ministry and the U.S. Embassy in Beijing exchanged notes here this afternoon, affirming that all the legal procedures necessary for this purpose had been completed. This agreement was formally signed in Beijing on July 7, 1979, by Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang and U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock in their capacity as representatives of their respective governments.

The agreement stipulates that "with a view to establishing their trade relations on a nondiscriminatory basis, the contracting parties shall accord each other most-favored-nation treatment with respect to products originating in or destined for the other contracting party." It says: "The contracting parties undertake to adopt all appropriate measures to create the most favorable conditions for strengthening, in all aspects, economic and trade relations between the two countries so as to promote the continuous, long-term development of trade between the two countries.

"In order to strive for a balance in their economic interests, the contracting parties shall make every effort to foster the mutual expansion of their reciprocal trade."

The agreement provides that "the contracting parties affirm that government trade offices contribute importantly to the development of their trade and economic relations. They agree to encourage and support the trade promotion activities of these offices. Each party undertakes to provide facilities as favorable as possible for the operation of these offices in accordance with their respective physical possibilities." This agreement shall remain in force for three years. It also stipulates that "this agreement shall be extended for successive terms of three years if neither contracting party notifies the other of its intent to terminate this agreement at least thirty (30) days before the end of a term."

BROWN, JONES WARN CONGRESS OF SOVIET THREAT

OW301912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 30 Jan 80 OW

[By XINHUA correspondent Qiu Xing: "Apprehensions Over World Situation Grow in Washington"]

[Text] Washington, January 29 (XINHUA)--Deep apprehensions are growing here over the world situation of turmoil in the 1980's, particularly in the next five years, as General David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told Congress today "the possibilities of a military confrontation with the Soviet Union will increase significantly" between now and 1985.

Why is it that the next five years are so crucial? From the witnesses given by Defense Secretary Harold Brown and General David Jones in the House Armed Services Committee today, three factors seem outstanding. Firstly, the Soviets would become more and more adventurous as the strategic balance between the U.S. and the Soviet Union has been getting more and more to the U.S. disadvantage.

David Jones in his military posture statement says that "Soviet momentum has brought them from a position of clear inferiority to their present status of at least strategic equality with the United States and the trends for the future are adverse." "In some areas," he said, "the Soviets have already surpassed us and I am concerned because their momentum will allow them to gain an advantage over the United States in most of the major static indicators of strategic force by the early 1980's." He said he anticipated "such a disparity would be reflected in a more confident Soviet leadership, increasingly inclined toward more adventurous behavior in areas where our interests clash." "Such a situation carries the seeds of serious miscalculation and runs the risk of precipitating a confrontation," he added.

In his annual report to the Congress, Defense Secretary Harold Brown gave a comprehensive analysis of the all round aggressive military posture of the Soviet Union, indicating that the Soviet Union is bent on overtaking the United States to back up their power projection in many parts of the world. In strategic nuclear forces, the Soviets have deployed two new generations of ICBMs and SLBMs and are working on a further generation--each generation being of increased sophistication and capability. The Soviets have modernized both their intermediate-range and their tactical nuclear forces. Soviet ground and tactical air forces in Eastern Europe are excessively large and much too offensively oriented. The Soviets have tripled the size of their forces in the Far East, apparently designed for offensive operations. The Soviets have consistently sought to use air and naval facilities overseas, and they have expanded their capability for long-range sealift and airlift as well.

Secondly, the Soviets have developed a capability for projecting military power to distant locations. The use of Soviet troops directly in military intervention and expansion outside its traditional areas of influence has significantly increased the danger of regional conventional war, particularly in the Middle East.

"The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, its footholds in South Yemen and the Horn of Africa, and the Soviet naval presence in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, only make a volatile situation potentially even more explosive," said Brown. "The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the first major Soviet-American incident of the 1980's, may well be a harbinger of the greater risks of military confrontation which can be foreseen in the decade to come," warned General Jones.

Thirdly, for the first time the American military leaders admitted openly many of the weak points in meeting the mounting Soviet challenges and to make it up would require time, money, wisdom and resolve. Whether in nuclear or conventional weaponry, whether strategic or theater nuclear forces, whether material or morale, the demands are severe and numerous. While Soviet threat to destroy most of the U.S. ICBMs is now "beginning to become a reality," as Secretary Brown put it, it takes time to develop the mobile MX to restore their survivability. While the Soviet SS-20 and Backfire bombers are immediate threat to West Europe, it takes time for the U.S. to deploy the Pershing Two and ground-launched cruise missiles in Europe.

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While rapid deployment forces are badly needed to cope with Soviet intrusions in the Persian Gulf and other places, the preparedness and regional facilities for such forces are far from adequate. As Jones said, "We face a period of high risk and great uncertainty in the strategic balance throughout most of the coming decades. We must be resolute in pursuing the modernization programs needed to overcome the effect of 15 years of strategic neglect." Urging his country to make the decision to be strong, Secretary Brown stressed, "The United States may well be at a turning point today in its history."

STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SUPPORTS ISLAMIC MINISTERS STAND

OW300236 Beijing XINHUA in English 0216 GMT 30 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 29 (XINHUA)--The U.S. State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter said today that the strong stand taken by the extraordinary conference of Islamic foreign ministers in Islamabad against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan "reflects the international outrage expressed in the resolution on Afghanistan passed at the emergency special session of the U.N. General Assembly." "We share the deep concern expressed in that resolution, the deep concern of Islamic countries over the brutal Soviet aggression which has the effect of denying self-determination to the independent-minded and deeply religious Afghan people," he added.

U.S. SENDS EMISSARY TO NEW INDIAN GOVERNMENT

OW230144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0131 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 22 (XINHUA)--President Jimmy Carter has asked his senior adviser Clark Clifford to go to India as his personal emissary to continue the dialogue with the new Indian Government. The United States has maintained dialogue with India for years and a White House statement issued today said the selection of Clifford "underscores the importance that President Carter attaches to continuing good relations with India and his concern with the situation in south-west Asia." The statement said that Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi "welcomes this proposal" and that the discussions between Clifford and Prime Minister Gandhi--and other senior Indian officials--will cover a broad range of international, regional and bilateral issues.

BRZEZINSKI TO LEAD U.S. MISSION TO PAKISTAN

OW300256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 30 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 29 (XINHUA)--Zbigniew Brzezinski, the assistant to U.S. President for national security affairs, at the direction of President Carter, will lead a U.S. mission to visit Islamabad on February 2 and 3 to exchange views with Pakistan leaders on the new situation in the region and to lay the groundwork for a strengthening of U.S.-Pakistani relationship, the White House Spokesman Jody Powell announced at a news briefing here this afternoon. Warren Christopher, deputy secretary of state, will join the mission. Replying to a question, Powell indicated that one of the topics would be the proposed U.S. economic and military assistance to Pakistan. David McGiffert, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, as head of a Pentagon delegation, will join these discussions, the spokesman added. Powell said that after their talks in Islamabad, Brzezinski and Christopher will stop over in Riyadh of Saudi Arabia on February 4 for discussions with the Saudi authorities on the situation in the area.

RENMIN RIBAO ANALYZES WORLD REACTION TO 'AFGHAN INCIDENT'

HK301045 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 80 p 7 HK

[News analysis by De An: "The Lonely Shadow of 'the Nature Ally'--Third World Countries Strongly React to Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's flagrant invasion of Afghanistan has aroused strong opposition among the Third World nonaligned nations. Except for a very few, most Third World countries have condemned this Soviet act of aggression and resolutely demanded the withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

Though persistently cracking itself up as a "natural ally" of Third World countries, the Soviet Union has found itself being unprecedentedly isolated by the Third World since invading Afghanistan. Indeed, it has been hardly able to find any "allies" to support its act of aggression. The vast majority of Third World countries have been indignant at and disturbed by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. They have clearly seen that Soviet hegemonism is a serious threat to the Third World. By flagrantly sending troops into Afghanistan, regardless of the consequences, Moscow has set a precedent. Who can guarantee that it will not play the same trick again by using force to seize and conquer Third World and other countries? The Third World's worries and questions are not without reason: Whose turn will be next? President Marcos publicly showed his concern that the Afghan incident might "spread to Southeast Asia." A statement by the Singapore Government pointed out that the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan was "a signal for Asia: In the 1980's, Asia will become a target of Soviet aggressive ambitions." Countries in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area adjacent to Afghanistan have been particularly affected by this Soviet act, which they see as a serious threat to their security, like "tremors rocking the earth under their feet." Public opinion in Turkey has clearly stated: The Soviet interference in Afghanistan shows that "the Soviet plan for southward expansion to control warm water and occupy Europe in order to dominate the world is not a far-off illusion but an imminent reality."

The Afghan incident has also enabled the Third World countries to see through the truth of the Moscow brand of "friendly cooperation." It was under the signboard of "support," "revolution" and "fulfilling treaty obligations" that the Soviet Union sent its troops to occupy Afghanistan. If the nonaligned nations in the Third World were tempted in the past by the Soviet Union's "aid" and "friendship treaties," then they cannot but ponder the present living lesson. From the Afghan incident, the Third World countries have further discovered: "Aid," "the signing of a treaty" and "occupation" are a trilogy of the Soviet Union to place Third World countries under its complete control.

Since the 1950's, Afghanistan has accepted Soviet "aid." Thereafter, various types of "cooperation" were developed between the two. In 1978, Afghanistan signed a "treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation" with the Soviet Union. By the end of 1979, it met with a Soviet occupation. What a bitter lesson this has been! A recent editorial carried by the DAILY NATION in Kenya pointed out: The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan should have helped the African states to better understand whether the Soviet Union is "a friend who wants to help others or an exploiter who wants to determine the destiny of other people." It called on the African states to do their best to prevent the Soviet Union from "playing the same old trick again" in Africa. The developments of the Afghan situation cannot but bitterly disappoint certain countries which have treaties with the Soviet Union. In view of recent developments, Baghdad believes that the Soviet-Iraqi friendship treaty might become a "dangerous tool" in the hands of Moscow, according to reports by the Kuwait weekly AS-SIYASAH. [paragraph continues]

The Iraqi Government has already demanded a clear guarantee from the Soviet Union against incidents similar to the one in Afghanistan. If refused, it will unilaterally abrogate the Soviet-Iraqi treaty. Iran, which has recently had a strained relationship with the United States, has also lodged a protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. While overtly rejecting Soviet "military aid," the Iranian Government has warned the Soviet Union against "insulting the dignity of Iran."

An emergency special session of the UN General Assembly held on 14 January also clearly showed that the Soviet Union is bogged down in isolation by the Third World and the world at large, which up to now it has not experienced. At this meeting, a resolution calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan was adopted by an overwhelming 104 to 18 vote. According to reports from foreign news agencies, "the Soviet Union (at the meeting) was unable to gain support from even a single country other than the small clique within its sphere of influence." When the Angola incident was under discussion in 1976, the Soviet Union could still influence the Security Council into adopting a draft resolution with a vote of 9 in favor, none against and 5 abstentions to unilaterally condemn the invasion by South Africa but not that of the Soviet Union and Cuba. However, the situation has now completely changed. If Malik, the then Soviet representative, could prate about the Soviet practice in Angola as something "in conformity with the position of the Organization of African Unity," what now can Troyanovskiy, the current Soviet representative to the UN, talk about? When asked by reporters "if he had known that there would be opposition from so many countries," he was rendered speechless and silently slipped away.

However, the question the Soviet Union does not dare answer was very well answered by a UN Third World country diplomat, who said: The myth that the Soviet Union is a "natural ally" of the nonaligned movement has been "exploded." "We now look upon the Soviet Union as a big ferocious wolf." Thus, in the public gaze, how can this big wolf hide its ferocious features?

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES SOVIET THREAT TO PAKISTAN

HK301024 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 80 p 6 HK

[Study note by Yue Songdong: "A 'Springboard'"]

[Text] Soviet tanks are crushing Afghan territory and tens of thousands of the Soviet troops are bearing down on the Afghan-Pakistan border. Pakistan is now facing the dangerous situation of being invaded.

However, the Soviet PRAVDA has published one article after another accusing Pakistan of failing to take measures to "improve" the border situation and of having become a "springboard for the imperialist invasion of Afghanistan."

This is strange indeed! Who has created the tense situation along the border of Pakistan? Are the "imperialists" using Pakistan as a springboard for their invasion of Afghanistan, or is the Soviet Union using it as a springboard in its southward thrust toward the Indian Ocean?

Everyone knows that to dominate the whole world, the first object of the Soviet strategic southward drive is Afghanistan, the second is Pakistan and the third is the Indian Ocean. Such a "three-step" strategy has long been planned by the Kremlin and the staff headquarters of the Soviet Army.

The Soviet Union has now invaded Afghanistan. As Pakistan leaders have stated: They are now at the front door of Pakistan. Can we expect that the Soviet troops will cease their activities along the border and retreat northward?

What does PRAVDA mean by accusing Pakistan of failing to "improve" the situation along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border? Should the people of Pakistan give up their border defense and give way to the invaders to avoid a conflict? Moscow's insatiable desire is indeed too apparent!

However, the people of Pakistan will never let their country become a "springboard" for a Soviet invasion. Even in Afghanistan, a country which has been devastated by Soviet troops, the people's guerrilla forces are fighting bravely so that the Soviet invaders will not be able to hold their ground. It is not easy for the polar bear to step on the heads of the people of Afghanistan and Pakistan and jump into the warm water!

RENMIN RIBAO ON MOSCOW'S 'ANGER' OVER ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

HK010844 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 80 p 7 HK

[Study notes by Dai Geer: "Why Is Moscow So Angry?"]

[Text] The Islamic conference of foreign ministers had scarcely begun when Moscow's propaganda machine launched a wild attack on the Islamic countries represented at the meeting.

TASS wanted to make people believe that this conference had "nothing in common with the overwhelming majority of countries of the Muslim world." The participants in the conference were "dragged along by imperialist influences." They "played this anti-Soviet card" because they wanted to "divert" "attention." The Soviet's IZVESTIYA especially said in a threatening tone, all "anti-Soviet" "Muslim leaders will sooner or later come to a disgraceful end."

However, this Soviet propaganda effort has fallen flat. Full of loopholes, it has brought opposite results. It only shows how it hates the Islamic countries and how isolated it is in the whole Islamic world.

Of the 42 member states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, 36 participated in this Islamic conference of foreign ministers. If the resolution unanimously approved by them, which condemns the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and demands the withdrawal of Soviet troops, does not reflect "the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the countries" of the Muslim world, then where are the overwhelming majority of Islamic countries?

If anyone nowadays wants to divert world attention, it is none other than the Soviet Union itself. The Soviet act of invading Afghanistan is just too barbarous. The Kremlin hegemonists' features are just too hideous. All this cannot be covered up or whitewashed by just a few Moscow papers. No matter how many articles they churn out, how many fabrications they make in an attempt to stand truth on its head and confound right and wrong, there is no way to divert the "attention" of the world from the Afghan incident.

As to what "the end" is like, this really calls for pondering and vigilance on the part of the leaders of Islamic countries. Previous events have shown that although those considered to be "anti-Soviet" have not necessarily come to a sad end, more than one of those considered to be "pro-Soviet" have met with a dire fate. Did Daud and Amin of Afghanistan who relied on Moscow's "help" not get "dragged along" too far by Moscow to save themselves from death?

In their reports on the Islamic conference, certain foreign news agencies said that the resolution passed by the conference to condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was "a heavy blow to Moscow." From Moscow's burst of anger and its hysterical cries, it can be seen that this blow has hit where it hurts!

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS NORTH, SOUTH KOREAN PREMIERS' CONTACT

HK010745 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 80 p 1 HK

[XINHUA report: "North and South Sides of Korea To Carry Out Premiers' Contact"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jan--Today the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY was authorized to issue a statement announcing that the premiers of the North and South sides of Korea will enter into contact. The statement expressed the hope that other political and military personages of South Korea will also respond to the proposal and make contacts with the North side as soon as possible.

The statement says: Sin Hyon-hwak, prime minister of the cabinet of South Korea, was the first to send a reply to the proposal from the North side of Korea. "Accordingly, the premiers of the two sides will first enter into contact as part of the proposed multi-lateral contacts between the North and the South. In this contact, there will be a frank exchange of views on how to attain the reunification of the country through our own national strength."

The statement says: However, the North has not yet received replies from Kim Chong-pil, president of the Democratic Republican Party, Kim Yong-sam, president of the New Democratic Party, and nine other responsible persons of political parties, social organizations and military circles in South Korea.

The statement says: "We believe that everyone is willing to discuss the question of how to end the tragic fate of a national split and pave the way for reunification as soon as possible." "We expect affirmative replies from chiefs and personages of political parties and social organizations and hope that contacts with them will be realized as soon as possible."

DPRK Premier's Letter

HK010740 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 80 p 1 HK

[XINHUA report: "Premier Yi Chong-ok Writes to Premier of South Korea on Meeting"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jan--According to a KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY report, Premier Yi Chong-ok of the Administration Council of the DPRK sent a letter yesterday to Sin Hyon-hwak, prime minister of the cabinet of South Korea, expressing pleasure at Sin Hyon-hwak's agreement to his proposal for their direct meeting to discuss the question of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

In the letter, he said: "We consider it necessary to have wide-ranging contacts between responsible politicians of the North and the South in order to achieve reunification through collaboration and unity." "We believe that our meeting would be a good starting point for such multilateral contacts between the politicians of the North and the South."

Premier Yi Chong-ok notified in his letter that at 1000 hours on 6 February the North side of Korea will send three working-level delegates, with vice director of a department of the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party and concurrently councillor of the Administration Council of the DPRK as the chief delegate, and two technical personnel to Panmunjom to discuss procedural matters of the premiers' contact. He said: "I think it best that the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom be chosen as the place where delegates from both sides meet."

Premier Yi Chong-ok wrote to Sin Hyon-hwak in the first half of January and proposed holding a direct meeting with him to discuss the question of the reunification of Korea. Sin Hyon-hwak gave his reply to Premier Yi Chong-ok on 24 January.

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CHINA, JAPAN TO EXCHANGE CONSULS-GENERAL

OW010308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0301 GMT 1 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 1 (XINHUA)--An agreement on setting up consulates-general in the Japanese city of Sapporo and the Chinese city of Guangzhou was reached here today between the governments of China and Japan through an exchange of notes. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Japanese Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida affixed their signatures to the notes.

The city of Sapporo is to be the consular district of the Chinese consulate-general in Sapporo and the city of Guangzhou is to be the consular district of the Japanese consulate-general in Guangzhou.

JAPAN'S LDP SCORES SOVIET ACTION, URGES CHINA, U.S. TIES

OW231635 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 23 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira said today, "The military intervention in Afghanistan by the Soviet Union cannot be overlooked since it may endanger the framework of peace in the Near and Middle East and U.S.-Soviet relations as well as threaten the foundation of world peace." Speaking in his capacity as president of the Liberal-Democratic Party at the 37th convention of the ruling party, Mr. Ohira said, "Japan will deal appropriately with such actions through consultations with the U.S. and other friendly countries". A resolution adopted at the convention strongly protested against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The convention also approved a document which said, "It is the most important issue for the Japanese diplomacy in the eighties to continuously stabilize and develop Japan-U.S. relations".

The document also stressed the effort to promote Japan-China friendly ties.

NEW MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY FOUNDED IN JAPAN

OW241242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 24 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 24 (XINHUA)--The Provisional Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party (left) and the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) held a joint meeting here in Tokyo early this month and decided to found a new Japanese Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), according to a report from JINMIN SHINPO.

According to the report, representatives from all parts of Japan attended the meeting. The meeting adopted a "declaration on party building", the party's "programme of action" and the "party constitution", and elected the Central Committee. The first session of the Central Committee elected the members of the Political Bureau. Chaji Harada was elected chairman of the Central Committee, and Takaharu Sumioka general secretary of the new party.

The Editorial Department of JINMIN SHINPO said that the newspaper will be the organ of the new party.

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SRV SOLDIERS CROSS YUNNAN BORDER 23 JAN. KILL THREE

OW011436 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1419 GMT 1 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Kunming, 1 Feb--At 1200 on 23 January a group of Vietnamese armed personnel intruded into the Dabaozhai and Longjihe areas in Jinping County, Yunnan, and rabidly strafed our villages. Two of our border people were killed and two others wounded. One of our border defense fighters was also killed. Our border defense armymen and people bravely fought back and killed two Vietnamese soldiers. The other Vietnamese soldiers fled from China in panic.

KYODO: SRV PROPOSES LUNAR NEW YEAR TRUCE ON PRC BORDER

OW010923 Tokyo KYODO in English 0913 GMT 1 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, Feb 1 KYODO--Vietnam has proposed to China a one-week cease-fire along the Sino-Vietnamese border from February 15 for the observing of a peaceful lunar new year. The Vietnamese proposal was contained in a note made public by the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing Friday. The diplomatic note was delivered by Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem to his Chinese counterpart Han Nianlong, China's top negotiator at the Sino-Vietnamese talks to normalize diplomatic relations between the two nations.

There was no immediate response from the Chinese side.

The proposed truce period coincides with the Chinese military invasion one year ago. The Chinese moved into the Vietnamese border area last February 17 in a retaliation against the alleged Vietnamese military invasion of Cambodia. Western diplomatic sources here were watching how Vietnamese cease-fire proposal would be received. They commented that the Hanoi regime intended to check possible further military action by the Chinese in the Vietnamese border area to "teach the Vietnamese another lesson." The situation in the Sino-Vietnamese border has remained tense since China's four-week "counterattack" into Vietnam one year ago.

The Vietnamese note proposed that the two sides agree to make sure that during the one week from February 15 to 21 there is no hostile armed action in the border areas of the two nations. The note also proposed that the two nations announce such agreement on February 8. It asked China to resume talks in Beijing for peaceful settlement of the border dispute at the earliest possible date.

The talks in Beijing were suspended last Tuesday when the Chinese Foreign Ministry said Han was too busy.

HOANG VAN HOAN SPEAKS ON 'SECOND REVOLUTION' FOR VIETNAM

OW011108 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0759 GMT 1 Feb 80 OW

[XINHUA note: "Special transmission for RENMIN RIBAO and other newspapers in Guangxi, Yunnan, Guangdong, Fujian and Hong Kong"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb--In a recent meeting with representatives of Vietnamese nationals residing in various parts of China's Yunnan Province, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan said: "Now Vietnam needs a second revolution."

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan said: Under the leadership of President Ho and the party and after several decades of painstaking struggle, especially after some 30 years of armed struggle, the Vietnamese people succeeded in defeating the French and U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The people of the whole country hoped that there would be no more fighting in the future so that they could rest and build their strength, recover from the wounds of war and lead a peaceful and happy life. If such hopes come true, the situation in Vietnam will be entirely different from what it is today. However, Le Duan and his ilk have done exactly the opposite. The 30 years of revolutionary achievements won by the Vietnamese people have been completely destroyed by them. Our beloved and esteemed President Ho once explicitly called on us to build a peaceful, united, independent, democratic, powerful and prosperous Vietnam. But the situation in Vietnam today is exactly the opposite. Le Duan and his ilk have completely betrayed every stand of President Ho.

THERE IS NO PEACE FOR THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE.

By committing all kinds of outrages Le Duan and his ilk have destroyed the friendly policy toward China consistently put forward by President Ho. They have launched armed provocations against China, sent troops to control Laos and started a war of aggression against Kampuchea. Now they are continuing to step up war mobilization at home against China, the friend and brother of Vietnam.

Why oppose China? According to the rumors fabricated by Le Duan and his ilk, China wants to encroach upon Vietnam and annex Vietnam. This is absolutely groundless. China's affection for Vietnam has been deep for over 30 years. To support Vietnam's revolution, China not only provided Vietnam with extremely large amounts of material support, but also fought shoulder-to-shoulder with Vietnam, making sacrifices. China is now concentrating all efforts on the four modernizations and has absolutely no intention whatsoever of encroaching upon and annexing Vietnam.

China naturally cannot tolerate the provocations by Le Duan and his ilk. If two neighboring countries cannot coexist harmoniously, then they will have to oppose each other generation after generation. All neighboring countries throughout the world should coexist with each other harmoniously. This is even more true for Vietnam and China, for close and traditional friendship exists between them. Now Vietnamese youth by the millions are being forced to leave their production posts and abandon their education to participate in preparations for an anti-China war and a war of aggression against Kampuchea. One may ask that if things go this way, how long will the war last and when will the Vietnamese people's suffering end?

VIETNAM HAS NOT BEEN GENUINELY UNIFIED.

The Vietnamese people waged a long period of heroic struggle for the reunification of their motherland. Although Vietnam is now seemingly unified, a situation of feudal rule actually exists in Vietnam. The policy of forming cliques and factions pursued by Le Duan in the past 10 years has created extremely serious factional struggle in all departments at various levels from the central to local authorities. Especially due to the practice of incorporating small provinces into big provinces, this struggle has become more acute in certain localities. Some localities have not yet solved their problems after 10 long years. This phenomena also exists in each central department.

Since the liberation of all of South Vietnam, the factional struggle has developed into a fierce struggle between the northern and southern cadres. Many cadres from the north have requested transfer back to the north after a short period of transfer to the south. A very universal practice is to arbitrarily establish checkpoints to obstruct traffic and movement of supplies in the south. For instance, people who live in areas some 20 to 30 km away from Saigon use rice to raise chicken and ducks or brew wine, but the price of rice in Saigon has gone as high as 7 or 8 yuan [yuan 0337] per kg, and sometimes exceeds 10 yuan.

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As for some cadres who do not have enough money to buy rice, their only choice is to borrow some 10 jin of rice from their parents and brothers or their relatives in the countryside and bring it back to Saigon. But the rice is confiscated at the checkpoints. Some people have been shot to death when they resisted.

How can a country be called a truly unified state when the contradictions between the south and north are so acute, when departmental and factional strife between all places, levels and departments is so tense, and when its traffic, transport and supply flow is so blocked up?

VIETNAM CANNOT BE CALLED AN INDEPENDENT STATE AT ALL.

"Le Duan and his ilk want to fight China, but they simply do not have the strength. As a result, they have to rely on foreign countries and sign military alliance treaties with them. Since it is not favorable to Vietnam itself to oppose China, why is it still necessary to oppose China? Because opposing China serves the interests of foreign countries. When you ask others for rifles, money, grain, cloth and even needles and thread, when you rely on others for everything, you can be choked to death by them at any time. You have to do whatever they order you to do. The present situation is: Le Duan and his ilk can only serve as the pawn of foreign countries because they would not be able to exist otherwise. Thus, Vietnam has completely lost its independence economically, politically, militarily and in foreign affairs. Why is it necessary for numerous Vietnamese youth to sacrifice their lives meaninglessly on the battlefield? Why should the people in Hanoi be repeatedly sent to entrench the battlefield and endure the hardships of fieldwork? All this is the result of Le Duan and his ilk serving as pawns for the interests of foreign countries.

VIETNAM HAS NO DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM AT ALL.

"You have had some bitter experiences abroad from the Vietnamese consulates, which not only blackmail you but also persecute your relatives and friends at home. Le Duan and his ilk are the root at home, and the consulates are but its branches. Today there is no country like Vietnam, whose people do not enjoy democracy and freedom, are not allowed to speak out, and are short of clothing and food. Le Duan and his ilk exercise their rule through public security agents. All government departments, party organizations at all levels and mass bodies are under the public security agents' control. Whoever disagrees with Le Duan and his ilk is discriminated against, persecuted, and vilified. The people have no right to speak on state affairs or their own rights and interests. The people have completely lost their democracy and freedom.

HOW CAN YOU TALK ABOUT BECOMING PROSPEROUS AND POWERFUL WHEN THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE CANNOT EVEN EKE OUT A LIVING?

"Since the victory in the war against the United States, Vietnam's commodity prices have soared and grain has been in extremely short supply. The Vietnamese people are living a more painful life than in wartime. The vast number of working people and intellectuals have no way to make a living and are forced to flee from home en masse. The Vietnamese people have become the poorest in the world. We may say that in the entire history of Vietnam, the people have never lived such a hard life as now. The workers, peasants, laborers and cadres at the middle and lower levels are in a situation in which their very subsistence is a question." Comrade Hoang Van Hoan continued: "Since there is no way to make a living, the only choice is to make another revolution and start all over again. We resisted France and the United States for the sake of Vietnam's peace, unification, independence, democracy, prosperity and strength. However, Le Duan and his ilk have ruined all of them. The Vietnamese people's revolution, which lasted dozens of years, has become futile. Therefore, Vietnam now needs a second revolution.

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan concluded: "Though overseas Vietnamese compatriots have long resided abroad, they always were concerned with their fatherland's destiny. I hope that we will all unite to save our fatherland and people and make our contribution like the people at home. At present it is necessary to first do the following two things well:

"1. It is necessary to let all people understand the true situation at present and the real facts of Le Duan and his ilk thorough betrayal of the Vietnamese revolution. We must expose the line noxious to the country and the people pushed relentlessly and without reserve by Le Duan and his ilk and expose their features which oppose the nation, the people and the revolution.

"2. Under the pretext that China will 'invade' and 'annex' Vietnam, Le Duan and his ilk have mobilized millions of people to prepare for a war against China. As a revolutionary, I wish to tell you that this pretext is completely fabricated, designed entirely to serve the interests of international reactionary forces. The friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese people was established by President Ho and Chairman Mao and, as in the past, is everlasting. As Le Duan and his ilk have tried every possible means to undermine Vietnamese-Chinese friendship, we must struggle resolutely to safeguard it. Only with this basic concept in mind can we adopt a correct attitude toward China, Vietnam and the Vietnamese revolution."

Present on the occasion were some 30 representatives of the Vietnamese people residing in various parts of Yunnan. Some of them are Comrade Hoang Van Hoan's old friends with whom he became acquainted while he was engaged in revolutionary activities in Yunnan in 1939-1940. The representatives expressed their admiration of Comrade Hoang Van Hoan who, after much travel, has come to China to work for the fatherland's future in disregard of his personal safety. They felt very jubilant and moved to have the opportunity to meet Comrade Hoang Van Hoan. They sternly denounced Le Duan and his ilk for their crimes of bringing disaster to the state and people and wrecking Vietnamese-Chinese friendship. Using their personal experiences as a guide, they accused the Vietnamese consulate general in Kunming of extorting and blackmailing Vietnamese residents in China. Many of them made their emotional accusations in tears. Comrade Hoang Van Hoan praised their correct attitude. He said: "There are now two Vietnams: One is the Vietnam of Le Duan and his ilk; the other is the Vietnam of the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese people will certainly recognize the true character of Le Duan and his ilk, topple their rule by their united endeavours and rebuild the traditional friendship between Vietnam and China."

VARIATIONS TO TEXT OF PRC DOCUMENT ON XISHA, NANSHA ISLANDS

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1200 GMT on 30 January transmits a text of the PRC Foreign Ministry Document on the Xisha and Nansha Islands, which contains the following variations to the text published in the 31 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, pages E 1-11:

Page E 1, sixth paragraph, lines three and four, reads: ...Nansha Islands. The topographical features of these...

Page E 1, last paragraph, line two, reads: ...to visit and laboriously and assiduously develop them. Their...

Page E 2, fourth paragraph, line seven, reads: ...astronomical observation point 'Nanhai' was on today's...

Page E 9, first paragraph, lines seven and eight, reads: ...in the 107th parallel of east longitude from Paris....

Page E 10, third paragraph, only line, reads: ...Shi Yuan Shi" which is equivalent to the name of the contemporary title of deputy general director of the General Astronomy Bureau.

Pages E 10-11: No annexes are included.

AFGHAN RESISTANCE LEADER DEMANDS SOVIET WITHDRAWAL

OW301752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 30 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, January 30 (XINHUA)--Professor Burhanjddin Rabbani, leader of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, said that the Soviet Government should immediately withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and let Afghans solve their own problem, the daily DAWN reported today quoting PPI.

Addressing a press conference here yesterday, Rabbani called upon the Muslim states to cut all political, economic and cultural relations with the Soviet Union in case it rejects the demand for the withdrawal of its forces from Afghanistan. He said that the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan has applied to the Islamic Conference Secretariat to grant the alliance full membership by expelling the puppet government of Babrak Karmal from the conference of Muslim states.

SOVIET REINFORCEMENTS FLOWN INTO KABUL

OW311220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 31 (XINHUA)--Additional Soviet reinforcements were flown in by giant cargo planes to Kabul to deal with a more consolidated Muslim resistance and steady the shaky Babrak Karmal regime, according to news reports received here. The air ferry operation is in plain sight of travellers at the Kabul Airport, with Soviet troops in heavy winter gear pouring out of the rear cargo ramps of Antonov-22 transports. Other planes ferried in heavy trucks and smaller vehicles.

A UPI dispatch giving an eye-witness account of the Soviet operation said: "At the far end of a parallel runway, two An-22 planes roared into the bright afternoon sky within seconds of each other, apparently having just emptied their cargo. Airline officials said civilian air traffic was delayed up to 40 minutes, because the Russians weren't clearing the runways fast enough."

Nearly five weeks have elapsed and the security of the Afghan capital remains a big problem. The city is packed with Soviet armour and troops who patrol the city, man the roadblocks and check-points and form a security ring around the capital. But the heavy Soviet presence has failed to cow the Afghan people. The first daytime sniper attack on Soviet occupation troops took place last week with one soldier shot when a Soviet jeep patrol stopped at a roadside stall to buy cigarettes.

Rumours were reportedly rife in Kabul about resistance guerrillas having infiltrated into the capital and about power strife within the Babrak Karmal regime and between factions. Karmal himself, one report said, "has desperately tried to rally his Muslim nation to accept the Soviet presence but with little apparent success."

One Western diplomat in Kabul noted that the Russians are now in a quandry. "To replace him (Karmal) would mean bringing in a fourth president within 22 months. I don't think there will be a rush of applicants for the job as no one needs reminding that the two presidents before Babrak were both slaughtered," he said.

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Meanwhile, an acute meat and firewood shortage has sent prices soaring in the capital. Trees around the city are being felled or stripped of branches for firewood. It was reported that the resistance fighters in the provinces had cut off supplies to the capital, but many Afghans blame the presence of Soviet troops for the scarcity of meat. The Soviets, they say, "have been given priority in meat supplies," one report said.

PAKISTANI OFFICIAL DENIES SOVIET CHARGE ON AFGHAN BASES

OW311303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, January 31 (XINHUA)--A spokesman of the Pakistan Foreign Office yesterday strongly refuted the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA's allegation that there are training bases in Pakistan for the Afghan guerrillas, according to the MUSLIM DAILY here today. The PRAVDA asserted in an article on January 19 that Afghan guerrilla training bases existed in Pakistan and that arms and ammunition were being carried in Pakistan ships to the Afghan dissidents.

The spokesman pointed out that Pakistan had consistently followed the policy of non-interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, and that no arms and ammunition had been sent to the Afghan guerrillas through Pakistan territories. Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan had been visited by representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and some independent observers. To describe the Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan as training camps for guerrillas was a deliberate distortion of the facts and betrayed its utter disregard for Pakistan's humanitarian activities, he said.

PAKISTAN'S HAQ STRESSES NATIONAL UNITY, CHALLENGE TO ISLAM

OW311616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, January 31 (XINHUA)--In a message on the occasion of the birthday of Prophet Muhammad today President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq called upon the Pakistani people to keep complete unity and strengthen their ranks.

He said: "I am happy that you are fully aware of the delicacy of the present events and you will frustrate the machinations of all anti-state elements and would be ready to face every difficulty like one man."

He said the 3-day extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference which ended on January 29 was successful on every count. He said: "Today, the entire Islamic world, including Pakistan, is faced with a new challenge. We give it special importance, because we consider the recent incident of changing the ideological conflict into war as a dangerous trend, and to stop it forthwith is extremely essential."

BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION LEAVES SRI LANKA--Colombo, 26 Jan--The Chinese youth delegation led by Liu Weiming, vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Youth, left here today after concluding a 10-day friendly visit to Sri Lanka. Ranil Wickremasinghe, minister of Sri Lanka youth affairs and employment, received all members of the delegation on January 24 and had friendly conversations with them. During its stay here the delegation was briefed by Chairman of the Sri Lanka National Youth Service Council Charitha Ratwatte on the youth work programme of the country. The two sides exchanged experience in the field of youth activities.

[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 26 Jan 80 OW]

XINHUA NEWSLETTER VIEWS YUGOSLAVIA DURING TITO'S ILLNESS

OW310421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1306 GMT 29 Jan 80 OW

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Ding Xiangqi: "An Unusual Test"]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jan--The new year had just arrived when President Tito suddenly became seriously ill and was hospitalized, thereby putting Yugoslavia through a very unusual test. Moreover, President Tito became seriously ill just as the international situation was taking a serious turn for the worse as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, further underscoring the seriousness of the test. It was only some 20 days from President Tito's admission into a hospital on 3 January to the time of his basic recovery following two operations. During those 20 odd days, people saw things that can hardly be seen under ordinary conditions or can only happen years from now.

After the news on the seriousness of President Tito's illness spread, over 260 Western reporters instantly flocked to Yugoslavia. They aimed their cameras and tape recorders at every corner in Yugoslavia, all carefully looking for answers to one question: What changes will take place in Yugoslavia after Tito?

These days people have been carefully observing each and every move in Yugoslavia. People generally sense that President Tito and the LCY he leads enjoy high prestige among the masses of people. In protracted historical struggles, President Tito has become the symbol of the Yugoslav people's struggle for independence, freedom and equality. He has flesh-and-blood ties with the Yugoslav people. During President Tito's illness, countless letters wishing him well came in from all parts of the country. At the LCY Central Committee, the Presidential Office, and even editorial departments of TANJUG and newspapers, there were so many well-wishing letters that they could hardly be handled. These letters not only expressed the Yugoslav people's deep love and esteem for President Tito, they also virtually became a large-scale "public opinion poll." They reflect the Yugoslav people's strong will and determination to defend their independence, freedom and democracy and to build socialism according to their own conditions.

Here, people do not try to avoid talking about what will happen after President Tito. On this question, the overwhelming majority of the people are realistic, calm and confident. People often tell us: "President Tito is already 87 years old, and the unthinkable is going to happen eventually. We only hope to do everything possible to postpone the arrival of that day." "We have to make the necessary preparations." In fact, the preparations have long been in progress. Under a proposal initiated by President Tito himself, a system of State Presidency (namely, a system of collective presidency) was instituted in the early 1970's. Especially since last year, the principle of collective leadership has been actively implemented throughout the nation. In major leading party and government organizations, an executive president serves a 1-year term by rotation. Elected members in leading organs at various levels share the responsibilities and make decisions together. President Tito recently said: The country's "continuity and stability in development is not guaranteed by individual, but by the policies set by the LCY and its leading organs and the unity in action of the leading cadres."

When President Tito was seriously ill, Yugoslavia's leading organs at all levels functioned normally, exactly according to this principle. These days people can see that the operations of the entire LCY organization and state organs are very effective and normal. After President Tito became ill, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and the State Presidency promptly held a joint meeting and set three main tasks: to stabilize the economy, strengthen unity and strengthen defense by the whole people. The LCY Central Committee immediately held a plenary session, and the leading organs of the republics and autonomous provinces, the People's Army and local guards successively held meetings to discuss implementation of measures and conduct on-the-spot exercises. Within a very short period, a "general mobilization" of the whole nation was accomplished.

Even though people anxiously watched President Tito's condition and ardently hoped for the success of his operations, they stood fast at their posts and maintained the normal calm and orderliness in society. Recently, this reporter heard many Yugoslav friends say: This has been a "thorough test to see where we still have shortcomings and hidden troubles." "We must always take a cool and analytical attitude toward ourselves, for only in this way can we establish ourselves in an unassailable position."

As of 28 January, most of the reporters from foreign countries had left. No matter what different views these reporters may have, many of them may have one common impression. Yugoslavia is moving in a very orderly way, and the people of this country will be able to stand any tests that may arise.

ROMANIA: CEAUSESCU RECEIVES VARIOUS FOREIGN OFFICIALS

Meets Special U.S. Envoy

OW291600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 29 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Bucharest, January 28 (XINHUA)--A letter from U.S. President Carter was presented to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu when he received the U.S. President's special envoy David D. Newsom, under secretary of state for political affairs, here today, according to a AGERPRES report. AGERPRES reported that during the meeting, the two sides expressed the determination to promote bilateral relations in accordance with the agreement and principles reached at the summit meeting between Romania and the United States. The two sides reportedly discussed the international situation.

Newsom arrived here on January 26 for a visit to this country, during which he also had talks with Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. Newsom left here today.

Meets FRG's Strauss

OW301612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 30 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Bucharest, January 29 (XINHUA)--President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the West German Christian Social Union and minister-president of the Government of Bavaria, now on a visit in Romania, according to an AGERPRES report. Discussing the present international situation at the meeting, they pointed out that in international life, the establishment of new relations based on the principles of equal right, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-use or threat of force and non-intervention in internal affairs is of important significance.

According to another report, Strauss said at a press conference here today, that people of every state have the right to organize their life in accordance with their own will. No nation, big or small, can interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

Meets USSR's Gromyko

OW010746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 1 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Bucharest, January 31 (XINHUA)--President Nicolae Ceausescu today received the visiting Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, reported the Romanian news agency AGERPRES. They exchanged views on European security, the situation in the Mideast, Asia and Southeast Asia and other international problems. Gromyko gave an account of the developments of the existing relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. President Ceausescu explained Romania's views on the current international situation and his country's concern over the mounting tension in the world. It is necessary to work for the arresting of the deterioration of the international situation and for the continued implementation of the policy of detente, peace and cooperation in the world, Ceausescu stressed. Gromyko arrived here for a visit at the invitation of the Romanian President, AGERPRES said.

RENMIN RIBAO ON IRANIAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

HK011050 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 80 p 6 HK

[News analysis by Dan Lin: "New Development in the Political Situation of Iran"]

[Text] The results of the presidential elections in Iran are out.

Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr gained 76 percent of the total number of votes, winning the election by an overwhelming majority.

When the Pahlavi Dynasty was overthrown in February last year, Khomeyni, the religious leader of the Shi'ite sect, returned to Iran to wield power. On his orders, a referendum was held in March which established an Islamic republic with supreme religious authority. In December, another referendum was held to ratify the new Constitution drafted by the constituent assembly of experts. The present presidential elections were held in accordance with the stipulations laid down in the new Constitution.

During the past year, the political situation of Iran has been developing in the direction of eliminating the influence of the former dynasty and along Islamic lines under Khomeyni's guidance. However, due to the sharpening of contradictions between different political forces in the country, within the religious body and among the minority nationalities, there have also been violent political upheavals, economic deterioration and social unrest.

The Iranian students siezed the U.S. Embassy personnel as hostages and demanded that the United States extradite the former shah, who was then undergoing medical treatment in the United States, thus causing a crisis in Iranian-U.S. relations. This aroused the Iranian people's national feeling, enhanced Iran's anti-U.S. image in the Middle East and pushed forward the smooth progress of the referendum on the new Constitution. However, this also made "the domestic situation more tense" and "caused a split in the Revolutionary Council." Premier Bazargan had always been unhappy that the Revolutionary Council was above the government and that he could hardly exercise his power. Eventually he resigned on the grounds that he "could do nothing" about Iranian-U.S. relations. Immediately after that, Bani-Sadr also resigned from the post of foreign minister. In an interview with Iranian reporters, he said that there was a serious split among the Iranian leaders regarding this crisis. He said that he "did not agree with the policy of refusing to hold talks with the U.S. Government."

The Soviet armed occupation of Afghanistan and the concentration of Soviet troops on the Iranian-Afghan border have made the Iranian leaders reconsider the Iranian situation. They see that Afghanistan has "given the Soviet Union an easier invasion route than by going in from the Elburz Range north of Tehran" and that Soviet troops are nearer than before to Iran's oilfields in the north of the Persian Gulf. The Iranian Government has condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and decided to assist the Afghan guerrillas. The Iranian Revolutionary Council has also reiterated the abrogation of the articles on Soviet intervention in Iran as contained in the Iranian-Soviet treaty signed in 1921.

Bani-Sadr has strongly objected to U.S. intervention in Iran's affairs. He was also the first one during the presidential elections to give the signal that the Soviet intervention in Iran's neighbor Afghanistan was a potential threat to Iran. In an interview with reporters after being elected president, he emphatically pointed out that Iran would continue its struggle against the Soviet Union and the United States and that the immediate current threat came from the Soviet Union. [paragraph continues]

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He said that a solution to the Iranian-U.S. crisis was one of the things he would consider with priority and that he would "work toward a solution of the problem between the Americans and ourselves in a way consistent with maintaining Iran's demands and independence."

At the same time, the United States has reconsidered Iranian-U.S. relations from a strategic perspective and eased its strong demand for retaliation and sanctions. Hodding Carter, spokesman of the U.S. Department of State, said: The United States is ready to work with the Iranian leaders toward a solution of the present crisis.

People are now watching to see how Iran's domestic and foreign policies will develop after its new president assumes office.

KURDISH TOWN 'CELEBRATES' REVOLUTIONARY GUARDS WITHDRAWAL

OW311634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, January 30 (XINHUA)--200,000 people from the Kurdish provincial capital of Sanandaj staged a parade yesterday to celebrate the withdrawal of Islamic Revolutionary Guards from their city, evening newspapers reported here today.

Acting on an agreement reached between the Iranian Government peace mission and Kurdish leaders, the Revolutionary Guards withdrew from Sanandaj in the past few days and the citizens who had occupied the governor's office for one month also evacuated.

Reports also said that serious clashes erupted between the Revolutionary Guards and "Kurdish suicide corps" last night at Kamiaran, a Kurdish town near the capital city of Sanandaj, causing casualties to both sides.

PRC ISLAMIC LEADER, PARTY LEAVE FOR IRAN

OW311538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 31 (XINHUA)--Al-Hajji Muhammad 'Ali Zhang Jie, vice-president of the China Islamic Association, and his party left here for Tehran today at the invitation of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They will take part in the celebrations organized by the Iranian Government to mark the entry of the hijra (Muslim era) into its 15th century and the first anniversary of the Islamic revolution.

TUNISIA RECALLS ENVOY TO LIBYA, EXPELS LIBYA'S

OW311710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Tunis, January 31 (XINHUA)--Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira announced yesterday that Tunisia had decided to recall its ambassador to Libya and it had also asked the Libyan ambassador to Tunisia to leave the country. Addressing party and government cadres, the prime minister also announced Tunisia's decision to close its cultural centre in Tripoli and the Libyan centre in Tunis. The decision followed the recent mercenary raid on the Tunisian town of Gafsa, in which about 40 people were reportedly killed and 110 others wounded.

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Prime Minister Mouri pointed out, "These mercenaries had been trained in camps in Libya," and "they are specialized in terrorist techniques." He said, "Tunisia is determined to safeguard its state sovereignty at any cost."

The Political Bureau of Tunisia's Socialist Destour Party met yesterday to discuss the mercenary raid. It called on the Tunisian people to be on the alert and get ready to defend their motherland.

JI PENGFEI MEETS NEW TOGOLESE AMBASSADOR

OW311731 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 31 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei this afternoon met with Mr. Bloua Yao Agbo, newly-appointed ambassador of the Republic of Togo to China.

DPRK DELEGATION LEAVES ZAIRE 30 JAN

OW010910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 1 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, January 31 (XINHUA)--The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki left here yesterday after a six-day friendly visit to Zaire. During its stay here, the delegation was received by President Mobutu Sese Seko. Chong Chun-ki handed him a letter from President Kim Il-sung.

SIERRA LEONE PRESIDENT RECEIVES CCP FUNCTIONARIES DELEGATION

OW242120 Beijing XINHUA in English 2108 GMT 24 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Freetown, January 24 (XINHUA)--Chairman and National Secretary-General of the All People's Congress and President of Sierra Leone Siaka Stevens received here this morning the Chinese Communist Party functionaries' delegation led by Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the party's Central Committee.

Stevens expressed the hope that the exchange of visits between the two parties be continued in the future for the benefit of the two sides. He said, "We sincerely hope that the ties of friendship that have been built up over the years between our two countries, two peoples and two governments will grow stronger and stronger." He also praised China for its assistance to Sierra Leone. In his reply, Wu Xueqian spoke highly of the efforts made by the people of Sierra Leone in building their country and achieving stability and unity.

Present on the occasion were Sierra Leonean Vice-Presidents S.I. Koroma and C.A. Kamara-Taylor as well as Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone Tian Ping. The Chinese delegation arrived here on January 22 from Nigeria.

Delegation Attends Congress, Banquet

OW261720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 26 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Freetown, January 26 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Communist Party functionaries' delegation attended yesterday the opening ceremony of the Bo district convention of the Sierra Leone's All People's Congress (APC) in Bo, capital of the southern province.

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The Chinese guests were warmly welcomed by thousands of participants of the ceremony. Wu Xueqian, head of the delegation also delivered a congratulatory speech to the ceremony. After the ceremony, President Siaka Stevens, two vice-presidents, cabinet ministers and APC Central Committee members who attended the ceremony had a luncheon with the Chinese guests.

During the visit which ended today, the Chinese delegation held talks with leading members of the APC secretariat E.T. Kamara and S.A. Pofanah respectively on party construction and current international situation of common interest. APC Assistant Secretary General E.T. Kamara and Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone Tian Ping gave a banquet and a reception on January 23 and 25 separately in honour of the delegation.

The Chinese delegation will leave here for Guinea tomorrow after concluding its 5-day visit to Sierra Leone.

CHINESE MEDICAL TEAM CONCLUDES 2-YEAR TASK IN MOZAMBIQUE

OW271317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 27 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Maputo, January 26 (XINHUA)--The Chinese medical team left here for home today after accomplishing their task in this country.

In accordance with a protocol signed by the Chinese and Mozambican governments, the Chinese medical team arrived in this country in two batches in April and October 1978. They worked in hospitals in Tete and Manica provinces which were frequently raided by Rhodesian racist troops. Therefore, the Chinese doctors had also treated a great number of wounded people, in addition to their daily work. In the past year or so, they have treated 118,448 people, including the sick and the wounded.

During their stay in this country, the Chinese medical workers were given friendly reception and close cooperation by local authorities and doctors. The medical workers of the two countries helped and learned from each other in their work and developed a profound friendship between them. Before their departure, Governor of Manica Manuel Antonio gave a reception in honour of the team.

BRIEFS

CONGO BOAT-BUILDING AGREEMENT--Brazzaville, 2 Jan (XINHUA)--Minutes of talks on transformation of the Chachona small-sized wooden boat-building yard were signed today at the Congolese Foreign Ministry by Hilaire Mounthault, Congolese minister of transports and civil aviation, and Li Lianbi, Chinese ambassador to the Congo. According to the minutes of talks, the Chinese Government will provide equipment and technicians to transform the boat-building yard into one capable of building both wooden and steel boats. The representatives of the two countries expressed their satisfaction with the development of cooperative relations between China and the Congo. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 2118 GMT 2 Jan 80 OW]

ENVOY LEAVES MOZAMBIQUE--Maputo, 15 Jan--Chinese Ambassador to Mozambique Yang Shouzheng left here for home today at the end of his term of office. Mozambican President Samora Machel received and had a friendly conversation with him before his departure. They expressed the hope that the relations and friendly cooperation between the two peoples of China and Mozambique will be developed. Acting Foreign Minister J. Oscar Monteiro gave a banquet in honour of the Chinese ambassador on January 14. Before leaving, Ambassador Yang hosted a farewell reception. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW]

CUBA RESHUFFLES PROVINCIAL PARTY LEADERSHIP

OW241618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 24 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Havana, January 23 (XINHUA)--The leaders of a number of provincial committees of the Cuban Communist Party and national mass organizations were removed from their posts yesterday following a major reshuffle of the Cuban cabinet, according to the paper GRANMA.

It is reported that the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party has dismissed the first secretaries of the party committees of the provinces of Las Tunas, Granma and Villa Clara from their posts. They have been replaced respectively by Luis Alfonso Zayas Ochoa, Roberto Damian Alfonso Gonzalez and Raul Rodriguez Lopez.

Meanwhile, Armando Acosta Cordero, member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, was elected national coordinator of the Committee in Defence of the Revolution of Cuba.

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SUPPORTS AID TO NICARAGUA

OW310918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 31 (XINHUA)--U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs William Bowdler said in Managua recently that the United States is willing to aid Nicaragua in its rehabilitation programmes, according to a report from that city.

Speaking at a press conference during his two-day visit to this Central American country, the assistant secretary of state also pledged his "resolute support" in the U.S. Congress for President Carter's plan to aid Nicaragua with 75 million U.S. dollars. He also announced that no condition would be attached to the aid.

Referring to his talks with high-ranking officials of Nicaragua's National Reconstruction Government and leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, he said he had got "a general understanding of the situation in Nicaragua."

On the situation in El Salvador, Bowdler said that the new Salvadorean Government has promised "a programme of basic reforms for economic and social development, respect of human rights and for the reinstitution of a constitutional government." "In light of this policy adopted by the Salvadorean Government, we hold that all those hoping for peaceful reforms should be given aid," he noted.

Earlier, the U.S. assistant secretary of state had visited Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

BRIEFS

ICE CARVING IN CANADA--Beijing, 26 Jan--Three ice carvers from the north China city of Harbin left Beijing today to take part in an international ice carving contest to be held on January 29 in Quebec, Canada. This is the first time that China has participated in the international event. Harbin artists in the 1960's carried forward the pre-liberation carving of ice lanterns, using ice from the frozen Songhua River. At the first exhibition in 1961 in the city's Zhaolin Park were shown human figures, animals, birds, flowers and trees, lanterns, pagodas and buildings carved from ice. Mass response was so favorable that the activity has been continued. Foreign tourists from over 20 countries are among the million and more visitors to the Harbin ice carving exhibition. The three carvers going to Canada are Wang Lisheng, who has been designing ice carvings since 1961, and Tie Enhou and Yang Shichang, graduates of fine arts colleges in the 60's. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 26 Jan 80 OW]

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REPORTAGE ON CYL CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING IN BEIJING

Hu Yaobang Address

OW301421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 30 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jan--The 10th CYL Central Committee held its 2d plenary session in Beijing from 23-28 January. The comrades attending the session studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important report on the situation and on our tasks. Greatly encouraged and inspired by the report, they were thus clear about the orientation and felt more confident than ever.

The session held that the CYL, as an assisting body to the party, has always regarded implementation of the party's political line as its loftiest task. Now that the party has laid down a firm political line for the realization of the four modernizations, the CYL must be determined without any vacillation to overcome interference, to regard socialist modernization as its central task, to make every possible effort to consolidate the political situation of stability and unity, to strengthen the economic and material foundations of our country and to bring up and train a generation of new men.

The session adopted the report by Han Ying, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, on "the work done since the convening of the 1st plenary session of the 10th CYL National Congress and the CYL's tasks for 1980." The session adopted a decision on ways and means to create advanced CYL branches and a resolution on the restoration of Young Pioneer team leaders and of the Young Pioneer team insignia.

The session elected Li Ruihuan [2621 3843 3883] as an additional member to the 10th CYL Central Committee. He was also elected to its Standing Committee and Secretariat.

Comrade Hu Yaobang addressed the session before its conclusion. He said: The CYL has existed for nearly 60 years. It has a glorious history. The CYL has fought heroically for the interests of the state, the nation and the proletariat, with fresh forces stepping forward as others fell. Thus, the CYL has made outstanding contributions. Our party has consistently shown concern for youth work and has supported it. In the new period for the realization of the four modernizations, the CYL should now work hard and effectively in order to make new contributions. It should play a positive role in four aspects--in the heroic struggle for the four modernizations; in the march toward science and technology; in maintaining stability and unity; and in promoting socialist morality.

During the session, Comrade Jiang Nanxiang and Zhou Yang gave speeches on the education of young people. The plenary session called on all CYL members and other young people throughout the country to unite as one and to work with one heart and one mind to achieve first-rate results at their respective posts in order to contribute more to the four modernizations.

Han Ying's Work Report

OW310253 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1546 GMT 30 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jan--Han Ying, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, gave a report entitled "the work done since the convening of the 1st plenary session of the 10th CYL National Congress and the CYL's tasks for 1980" at the recently concluded 2d plenary session of the 10th CYL Central Committee. The report calls on CYL organizations at all levels to bring vigor to the work of the whole league regarding the central task--the four modernizations.

Under the guidance of the party's general line of "aiming high and going all out with one heart and one mind in building a modern socialist country with greater, faster, better and more economical results" and with the aims of consolidating stability and unity, increasing production and practicing economy, it is necessary to strengthen and improve ideological-political work, pay attention to the youths' material and cultural living standards, give full scope to the organizational role of the league and rally young people closely around the party in order to strive to fulfill or overfulfill the 1980 national economic plan.

In reviewing the league's work during the past year, Han Ying points out in his report: The league made great strides in eliminating chaos, restoring order and shifting the emphasis of work. Centering on the four modernizations, the whole league opened up new vistas for work and achieved fairly good results during the past year regarding the three major tasks--launching activities that foster competition among the young people as they become shock members of the new Long March, conducting communist moral education and strengthening the building of the league.

In order to achieve breakthroughs in the work of the CYL during the coming year, Han Ying set forth four main tasks for 1980 in his report.

It is necessary to continue to increase education among the young people in order to safeguard stability and unity and transform the common practices of society. At present, the key issue of ideological education is still the upholding of the four fundamental principles. Only by upholding the four fundamental principles can we achieve socialist modernization. It is necessary to teach the young people to understand that only the CCP can lead the 900 million Chinese people in victoriously reaching the goal of the four modernizations and, therefore, we must struggle against any word or deed that undermines the party's prestige and weakens its leadership. It is necessary to teach the young people that they must safeguard the building of the four modernizations as well as overall stability and unity. They must be taught that they can enjoy liveliness only if stability and unity are not hampered. It is also necessary to teach the young people to foster the idea of regarding the four modernizations as one's own duty and to work hard and with one heart and mind in turning modernization into reality step by step. We must go all out to encourage the young people and children to love the motherland; study hard; value physical labor; pay attention to the collective; help other people; be honest, modest and polite; abide by the law; and struggle arduously and heroically against the enemy.

It is necessary to launch extensive activities that foster competition among the young people who are becoming shock members of the new Long March. It is also necessary to lead the young people in rendering meritorious service in the first battle to achieve the four modernizations. CYL organizations on all fronts must deepen their work in the economic realm and strive to raise the standards of their activities through efforts to increase economic results and train talented people. In launching activities that foster competition among the young people who are becoming shock members, it is necessary to offer effective cultural and technical study classes for young people. All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should commend the advanced and establish pacesetters in light of the reality in each locality in order to make sufficient preparations for the national congress of representatives of shock members in the new Long March in 1981.

It is necessary to pay attention to the young people's vital interests and to invigorate their spare-time cultural life. In educating young people through these activities, it is necessary to maintain close contact with, organize and attract them by offering a variety of interesting activities. It is also necessary to actively help the party and government make proper arrangements for young people awaiting employment. In addition, it is necessary to devote attention to youths' marriage plans and to do a good job in late marriage and planned parenthood.

It is imperative to strengthen the building of grassroots CYL organizations effectively in order to further improve the whole league's systematic leadership. It is necessary to restore and uphold the effective system of "running CYL branches at six levels." Leaders of all provincial, prefectural and county party committees should participate in setting up one or two CYL branches. In initiating activities aimed at setting up advanced CYL branches, we must strive to make 10 percent of the CYL branches become advanced units this year in order to bring about a change in the outlook of the CYL grassroots organizations.

In his report, Han Ying emphatically pointed out: In order to complete the tasks for 1980, the whole league--from the leadership to the masses--must heighten revolutionary spirit, change the work style, mobilize the enthusiasm of the league's cadres and give full scope to CYL organizations. In line with the party Central Committee's requirements for the CYL, all CYL organizations must work enthusiastically, responsibly and individually. It is imperative to promote the CYL's fine traditions of showing vigor and vitality and seeking truth from facts. It is also imperative, while taking the actual situation, the grassroots and the young people into consideration, to do a good job in investigation and study in order to find new experiences in implementing the league's work during the new period. We must make 1980 a year in which there are plenty of opportunities for the young people of our country to utilize their abilities to the fullest.

Decision on Advanced CYL Branches

OW310458 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1530 GMT 30 Jan 80 OW

[Decision of the 2d plenary session of the 10th CYL Central Committee on Initiating activities to create advanced CYL branches, adopted 28 January 1980]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jan--Since the downfall of the "gang of four" and particularly since the convocation of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the people of the entire country, led by the great Chinese Communist Party, have done a great deal of fruitful work and, after experiencing great changes of historical significance, have won brilliant victories. They have entered the 1980's full of confidence.

The 1980's are a decade of crucial importance for the Chinese people to strive to win victory in the new Long March through unity and working with one heart and one mind. It is a decade in which the young generation can work hard to pioneer a great cause and display its talents in building a strong, modern socialist country. The glorious mission that history has bestowed on the young people has called for higher requirements from the CYL. The 2d plenary session of the 10th CYL Central Committee has decided to launch extensive activities to create advanced CYL branches among CYL grassroots organizations throughout the country in order to strengthen CYL building at the grassroots level, heighten the fighting strength of CYL organizations, make the CYL a strong core for uniting and educating young people, turn the CYL into a school for training a new generation of people who have genuine knowledge and are loyal to the socialist cause, and make the CYL act as an assistant to the party in the course of implementing the socialist modernization program.

The following requirements are necessary for advanced CYL branches:

1. They must be good in ideological-political work;
2. They must do a good job in launching activities for shock brigades in the new Long March;
3. They must do a good job in guiding the young people in study;
4. They must be good in organizational building;
- and 5. They must be good in uniting the young people.

In order to be good in ideological-political work, it is necessary to conscientiously conduct education on the four fundamental principles. CYL members and the young people should be taught to love the party and the socialist motherland, to have revolutionary ideals and to develop communist moral character. Young people's ideological trends should be expeditiously studied and understood. Education and guidance work should be carried out meticulously, thoroughly and in a lively manner in order to help CYL members and young people raise their socialist consciousness, resist and oppose ideas of the exploiting classes, learn from Lei Feng and foster new customs and habits. Good people and good deeds should be commended, and backward young people should be helped to make progress.

In order to do a good job in launching activities for shock brigades in the new Long March, it is necessary to develop different forms of activities that center on socialist modernization. This is necessary to educate CYL members and young people and to mobilize them to work hard, do their work well, create outstanding achievements and strive to become shock brigade members in the new Long March.

In order to do a good job in guiding the young people in study, it is necessary to guide CYL members and young people in studying diligently for the four modernizations. CYL members and young people should study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; study the party's line, principles and policies; and study cultural, scientific and technological knowledge. Activities to eliminate illiteracy and promote technical training, technical innovations and scientific research should be actively carried out. Spare-time schools should be run well in coordination with departments concerned.

In order to be good in organizational building, it is necessary to have a CYL branch committee that supports the party's line, takes the lead in studying and working for the four modernizations, is enthusiastic about promoting CYL work and forges close ties with the masses. This CYL branch committee must take the initiative in doing its work. It must have a creative spirit; persist in holding regular general membership meetings, branch committee meetings and group meetings; do a good job in organizing CYL classes; promote democracy within the CYL; strengthen the sense of organization and discipline; promote criticism and self-criticism; and do a good job in such routine work as admitting new members and handling procedures for overage members to leave the CYL.

In order to be good in uniting the young people, it is necessary to utilize the exemplary role of CYL members who take the lead in working hard for the four modernizations; in developing culture, science and technology; in safeguarding stability and unity; and in promoting new communist customs and habits. CYL members should make friends with young people. CYL branches should help young people, show concern for them and assist them in solving practical problems concerning their study, employment, livelihood, marriage and love affairs.

CYL branches should rely on themselves to build "homes for young people," small libraries and clubs, and they should develop cultural and sports activities in order to promote the healthy growth of young people.

In launching activities to create advanced CYL branches, it is necessary to center the activities on the party's central task, make plans and take measures in a manner suitable to the particular time and local conditions and, through various forms, strive to develop a situation in which everyone competes in friendly emulation.

In launching activities to create advanced CYL branches, emphasis should be placed on routine work. Efforts should be made to strengthen CYL branch building and to raise the fighting strength of CYL organizations through thorough and meticulous ideological-political work and varied and meaningful activities.

The selection and commendation of advanced CYL branches will be conducted mainly at grassroots CYL committees. Selection of advanced CYL branches will be conducted once a year, and the selected will be commended and named according to their levels by grassroots CYL committees and county CYL committees. Commendation and conferring of titles will be done once every 2 or 3 years by CYL committees at the prefectural level and above. In conducting activities to create advanced CYL branches, CYL committees at all levels should improve their work style, turn their attention to the grassroots level, select typical examples and use them to guide work in their areas. They should take effective measures to help backward CYL branches improve and to invigorate grassroots CYL organizations.

The CYL Central Committee believes as long as the entire CYL acts together to get a firm hold on the grassroots units and conscientiously develops activities to create advanced CYL branches, CYL building will be raised to a new level, and CYL work will certainly make marked progress.

Resolution on Young Pioneers

OW300013 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1528 GMT 30 Jan 80 OW

[Resolution of the 2d plenary session of the 10th CYL Central Committee on restoring the symbols for leaders and members of the Young Pioneers, adopted on 28 January 1980]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jan--The symbols for leaders and members of the Young Pioneers organizations throughout the country were abolished in accordance with the resolution of the second plenary session of the Ninth CYL Central Committee adopted on 19 April 1965. Since the 1st plenary session of the 10th CYL Central Committee decided to restore the title of Young Pioneers, CYL committees and Young Pioneers organizations in many areas have called for restoration of the symbols for leaders and members of Young Pioneers organizations. The wearing of symbols by leaders and members of Young Pioneers organizations corresponds with the characteristics of children's organizations. It will help Young Pioneers perform their activities in a better way, will encourage Young Pioneer activists to set strict demands on themselves and will make it easy to supervise Young Pioneer members. Therefore, it has been decided to restore the symbols for leaders and members of the Young Pioneers.

ULANHU SENDS WREATH TO MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR FIVE CPPCC MEMBERS

OW010111 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 31 Jan--A memorial service for Chou Ao, Chu Xichun, Huang Young, Zhang Zhenhan and Kang Xinzhi, members of the Fourth CPPCC National Committee, was held in the National CPPCC Auditorium in Beijing this afternoon. Wreaths were sent by Ulanhu, Chu Yunshan, Wang Shoudao, Liu Lantao, Li Weiha and Wang Kunlun, as well as by the CPPCC National Committee, the CCP Central Committee's United Front Work Department, the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, the central committees of other democratic parties and groups, the Beijing Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and other units. Wang Shoudao presided over the memorial service and Qu Wu, vice chairman of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, delivered the memorial speech.

In the memorial speech Qu Wu said that Chou Ao, Chu Xichun, Huang Young, Zhang Zhenhan and Kang Xinzhi died in Beijing during the Great Cultural Revolution as a result of persecution by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Qu Wu said that the five comrades had shown great concern for Taiwan's return to the embrace of the motherland and had made great efforts to fulfill this sacred cause. Cherishing the memory of their relatives and friends in Taiwan, they expressed the hope that their relatives and friends in Taiwan would consider the noble national cause and contribute to the motherland's unification.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION REPORTS 1979 ACHIEVEMENTS

OW310750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 31 (XINHUA)--China built 118 big and medium-sized projects and 292 special-purpose projects in 1979, according to the figures released by the State Capital Construction Commission today. 1979 was the best year for China to meet its planned targets in building big and medium-sized projects in the past six years. On the whole, however, a good number of big, medium-sized and special-purpose projects that are not urgently needed or will have problems when put into operation were halted or delayed as a result of the economic readjustment programme.

Last year the Chinese Government shifted its stress in capital investment to the agriculture, light, textile, fuels, power and building materials industries and also communications. Agriculture received 14 percent of the total capital investment last year, as against 10.7 in 1978.

China added 19 more sugar refineries. They have a total capacity of 202,000 tons of sugar a year, the biggest increase in 19 years, and are scattered in the main sugar-producing areas of Heilongjiang, Jilin, Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian and Inner Mongolia. The production capacity of the chemical fibres, paper and plastics industries rose sharply. The cotton spinning industry added 470,000 spindles.

A good number of new steam and hydroelectric power generating units, big and small, were put into operation. Their total capacity came to around five million kilowatts. Last year 22 new coal mines were built and ten coal mines were enlarged. Their combined new capacity was 13.99 million tons a year. At the same time more than 80 coal mining projects were started. The newly added capacity for crude oil was eight million tons while that for natural gas was 1,600 million cubic metres.

Housing starts totalled 109 million square metres in floor space and housing completions totalled 56.4 million square metres in floor space. Last year saw an increase of 50 percent in housing construction over 1978, the biggest increase since new China was founded.

PLA SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY PROMOTES PERSONNEL

OW311501 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0709 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] Changsha, 31 Jan--A number of scientific and technical personnel at the PLA National Defense Science and Technology University were selected and promoted to leading posts at the university, department and teaching and research section levels. All the scientific and technical personnel concerned can boast of great academic achievements and rich experiences in organization, education and research and they have made contributions in training national defense scientists and technicians and in promoting national defense science and technology. Professor Cao Hesun, who was promoted to vice president of the university and concurrently director of its training department, has engaged in higher education work for over 40 years. As council member of both the China Mechanics Society and the China Aviation Society, he is well versed in aeromechanics and other subjects and has displayed a strong devotion to work.

Professor Ci Yungui, who was promoted to vice president of the university and concurrently departmental dean, has long engaged in teaching and scientific research. Specializing in computer science, he took the lead in successfully developing China's first electronic computer and several other electronic computers of different types. He has also trained a number of scientific and technical personnel specializing in electronic computer development for the university, thereby contributing to national defense.

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Liu Kejun, who was promoted to deputy department dean, is a meticulous scholar with solid knowledge of basic theory. He can both teach and perform research. Promoted to associate professor in 1952, he has scored a number of achievements for national defense. During the Cultural Revolution he was isolated for examination but persisted in his research.

During the past 20 years or so, Chen Huowang, who was promoted to deputy director of a teaching and research section, has taught many courses including calculable theory [ko ji suan li lun 0668 6060 4615 3810 6158], programming, and translation methods. Besides fulfilling a large number of teaching tasks, he has participated in more than 10 engineering projects and summing up more than 10 technical reports. In addition, he has translated some 500,000 words of technical information and written 7 academic papers of high standard.

PUBLISHING HOUSES RELEASE 1980 PLANS FOR LITERATURE

OW10840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 1 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 1 (XINHUA)--Publishing houses in Beijing plan to issue in Chinese a large number of academic works and works of literature this year. In the plan are the third volume (in three parts) of the novel "Li Zicheng" by Yao Xueyin, about the 17th century peasant uprising, and works by the late writer Lao She as well as other veteran novelists such as Ding Ling, Jun Qing and Chen Dengke. Such younger writers as Wang Meng, Liu Pinyan and Liu Xinwu will come out with new works. The novel "Return of a Wild Goose" by Mr. Liu Dunren, a Canadian of Chinese descent, about the life and struggle of the people on Taiwan, is also to be published in Beijing. This is the first such arrangement made with a Chinese publishing house. Two works, the "Selected Novels From Taiwan" and "Selected Essays From Taiwan" will also be published.

The "Selected Works of Modern Chinese Literature" will include short stories, essays and reports, and poems that have appeared in the sixty years since the May Fourth movement of 1919. The first in the series, entitled "Selected Modern Chinese Short Stories", will have some 300 pieces in seven volumes, by more than 200 authors. The "Selected Essays and Reports" and "Selected Poems" will both appear in three volumes.

The people's Music Publishing House also proposes to publish musical works by such representative Chinese composers as Huang Zi, Zhao Yuanren, Nie Er, Xian Xinghai, Ma Ke and Zheng Lucheng. Among foreign classical works, there will be pieces by Tchaikovsky, Beethoven and others. The People's Fine Arts Publishing House will continue with projects to publish the "Collected Chinese Paintings of All Ages", "Collected Ancient Chinese Paintings" and "Selected Foreign Works of Art". It also plans albums of work by individual artists such as Xu Beihong, Qi Baishi, He Xiangning, Wang Shikuo, Situ Qiao and Qian Songyan. Among the prominent political figures whose writings and memoirs will be published are Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Shou Enlai, Dong Biwu, Li Dazhao, Ye Ting, Peng Pai and Peng Dehuai. The selected or collected works of Kant, Hegel, Feuerbach, Ricardo and others will be translated and published.

In the "Foreign Classical Literature Series" there will be the work of a dozen writers, including "Tom Jones", by Fielding, the "Heart of Midlothian" by Scott, and "Crime and Punishment" by Dostoevsky.

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In the "Contemporary Foreign Literature Series" will be translated excerpts from representative works of the sixties and seventies, including those by such writers as Roman Rolland, Hemingway, I.B. Singer and Boll. A trilogy by M. Koliesnikov will be published as the "Trilogy of Artunin." Also planned are books by foreign writers long associated with China. These include: "Edgar Snow in China," which will contain excerpts from Snow's writings and reminiscences about him; and a book by Anna Wang to be published under the title "China, My Second Home." Snow's "Red Star Over China" and Agnes Smedley's "The Great Road" were published last year.

The science, technology and industry publishing houses, numbering more than 70, will publish research results and other scientific data and information from other lands.

BEIJING STAGES OPERA ON DISGRACED ANCIENT COURT HISTORIAN

OW310541 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0217 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Summary] Beijing, 31 Jan--The image of Sima Qian, a great Chinese historian, writer and thinker of the western Han Dynasty, has appeared on the stage of the Beijing Opera for the first time. The new historical opera "Sima Qian," staged recently by the third troupe of the Beijing Institute of Beijing Opera, has aroused great interest among Beijing opera circles and audiences.

The opera's story occurred 2,000 years ago in Changan, capital of the western Han Dynasty. Court historian Sima Qian stated some truths about Li Ling [Han commander who surrendered to the Huns], incurred the wrath of the emperor and he was imprisoned and castrated. Wronged and humiliated, he contemplated taking his own life. But he remembered that his father had expected him to write history so he made up his mind to endure the shame and devote himself to writing. He finally completed China's immortal historical work, "The Historical Records."

"A number of people who have seen the opera told this reporter: This opera is good. During the 10 years of trials and tribulations caused by Lin Biao and the 'gang of four,' no one knows how many people were humiliated and persecuted. Now, we should show the same spirit as displayed by Sima Qian in the opera, ignore personal honor or disgrace and feelings of gratitude or resentment, give first consideration to the overall situation, place the interests of the people above everything else, work diligently to make the country strong and strive to accomplish the great plans of the four modernizations."

"Sima Qian" was written by Guo Qihong and directed by Wang Yida. The part of Sima Qian is played by the young actor Zhao Zhipu, who played the role of Hai Rui in the opera "Hai Rui Dismissed From Office."

JIEFANGJUN BAO NOTES MEDICAL UNIVERSITY'S PRAISE OF DR LU SHICAI

OW010134 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 30 Jan 80 OW

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, the cadres and masses of the No 2 Military Medical University have enthusiastically engaged in learning from Lu Shicai, a model army doctor who worked at the school before he died. The cadres and masses are determined to make outstanding achievements in 1980. The party committee of the school regards Comrade Lu Shicai as the "Lei Feng" and "Jiao Yulu" of the new Long March period. It believes that to carry out activities of learning from Lu Shicai in a thoroughgoing way is very helpful in the school's development.

The school's party committee members are taking the lead in learning from Lu. They are using Lu as an example, enhancing revolutionary vigor and improving the style of leadership. In the course of learning, they are striving to overcome individualist thinking, to consciously oppose special privileges and to measure themselves by the standard of Lu Shicai's lofty style of working hard, being strict with himself, keeping difficulties to himself and leaving honors to others. The 1 February JIEFANGJUN BAO publishes a commentator's article calling on comrades on all fronts to dedicate everything to the party and the four modernizations, just as Comrade Lu Shicai did.

STATE FARMS MINISTRY HOLDS DAIRY MEETING IN SHANGHAI

OW311921 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Text] The Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation recently held a meeting in Shanghai on raising milk cows at all state farms and land reclamation departments as well as in big and medium-sized cities throughout China, according to a report by our station correspondent. The meeting called for rapidly increasing the number of dairy cattle, improving the quality of dairy products and preventing milk shortages.

According to investigations conducted in 20 cities, including Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Wuhan, Shenyang, Hangzhou and others, the 232 state milk cow farms in China have 76,000 milk cows which produce 420 million jin of milk annually, showing respectively a 10-fold and 20-fold increase compared to the early years following the establishment of new China. Milk output registered in 1979 by each of the 12 dairy farms in Shanghai and the (Sanqiao) farm in Beijing amounted to over 14,000 jin, thus meeting advanced world standards.

The meeting pointed out: The production at state milk cow farms has basically come to a standstill over the past decade, and there have been shortages of milk and dairy products in urban areas. It therefore urged all state milk cow farms to try their utmost to raise production so as to satisfy the people's demands and contribute toward the four modernizations.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON IMPROVING MASSES LIVELIHOOD

HK291144 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 80 p 1 HK

[Commentator's article: "We Must Do More of Such Good Things"]

[Text] By relying on efforts to make do with whatever is available, the Shanghai first silk fabrics factory has utilized current material conditions to tap all potential, thus providing a prompt solution to the livelihood problems of a number of workers and staff. Such a practice deserves recommendation.

Coupled with having a poor foundation to start with, our country has a very large population. To carry out the four modernizations under such conditions, we must have the pioneering spirit of plain living and hard struggle and that of giving our lives for the cause of the four modernizations.

We oppose such old viewpoints that socialism means universal poverty. As advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" socialism means turning poverty into prosperity and becoming universally prosperous. However, it is impossible for a country with more than 900 million people to quickly reach a high standard of living. We can only improve the people's livelihood step by step by developing production. We must constantly educate the masses in the pioneering spirit of plain living and hard work.

However, does this mean that we cannot talk about and carry out such things as being concerned with the masses' well-being, improving welfare facilities for their livelihood and conscientiously helping them solve their livelihood problems? This is the way it appears to some comrades. Their reasons are no more than lack of plans, funds, materials...and in general the lack of methods. Is this really the case? The comrades of the Shanghai silk fabrics factory use facts to furnish another answer to this question: As long as we are adept at consulting the masses, even though the state as well as the enterprises have many difficulties, we can eventually find a way to improve the masses' living conditions.

For example, take the knotty problem of housing the workers and staff. Owing to limited financial and material resources, we cannot quickly provide housing to all the homeless and solve the housing problems for all the workers and staff. This is what we have to make clear to everyone, but this is not to say that nothing can be done at the moment.

Proceeding from consolidating collective residential quarters and tightening up the management system, the Shanghai first silk fabrics factory has turned over 300 square meters of floorspace to make room for some needy families. Such a spirit of trying in every possible way to solve problems for the masses is highly commendable.

Currently, whenever the question of improving the masses' livelihood is mentioned, some comrades always emphasize the difficulty in doing so. This is a onesided view. It is certainly true that improving the masses' livelihood requires a material base and certain conditions. Therefore, it is impractical to talk about fundamentally improving the livelihood of workers and staff divorced from the development of production and the four modernizations. However, this is not tantamount to ignoring and forgetting the livelihood problem of the workers and staff. During the agrarian revolution period of our party's history, conditions were really difficult. The central Soviet areas were completely encircled by the white terrorists. Heated combat, plundering and economic blockades created tremendous difficulties for us. Under these circumstances, Comrade Mao Zedong still asked us to earnestly solve the masses' livelihood problems such as clothing, food, housing, the supply of important daily necessities, disease prevention, hygiene and marriage. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that "if we do so, the broad masses will certainly support us. They will take the revolution into their lives and as their highest stand." Compared with that time, conditions today are much more favorable. Therefore, we should be all the more serious in solving the masses' livelihood problems within the limits of our capacities. Only by doing so can we free the masses of apprehensions so that they can concentrate on taking part in the great undertaking of building the four modernizations.

On the livelihood problem, the broad masses are always reasonable. They do not cherish illusions about getting to the highest level in one step nor do they demand solutions for livelihood problems overnight. Their complaints are about more important problems that should and can be solved along with those that have not been effectively solved for a long time. Our people are extremely good. They have never made excessive demands. This provides the most reliable basis for our work and the best conditions for solving the masses' livelihood problem. Here, the important matter is whether we have the masses at heart. The fact that the Shanghai first silk fabrics factory can do such good things is, in the final analysis, due to having the masses at heart. It is eager to meet the needs of the masses. With such a sense of responsibility to the masses, we will walk out of our offices and go among them, appraise conditions, listen and talk with them to discover and solve problems and do more good deeds for them.

HONGQI DISCUSSES 'INNER-PARTY PEACE,' DEFENDS LIU SHAOQI

HK301140 Beijing HONGQI No 2 in Chinese 16 Jan 80 pp 16-22 HK

[Article by Wang Guixiu and Zhang Xianyang: "On the Criticism of 'Peace Within the Party'"]

[Text] "Peace within the party" is one of the so-called "six sinister theories" that were taken to task when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were running wild. (Note: The "six sinister theories" first appeared in the editorial "Absorb the Fresh Blood of the Proletariat" which appeared in HONGQI No 4 of 1968. They are: "The theory of the dying out of class struggle," "the theory of docile tools," "the theory that the masses are backward," "the theory of joining the party to become an official," "the theory of inner-party peace," and "the theory of merging private and public interests"--that is, "taking small losses to make big gains".)

Like criticizing the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," criticizing "inner-party peace" is absurd and reactionary. Such criticism had an extremely bad effect because it encouraged the promotion of the ultraleftist line within the party. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," those comrades who had been victimized by this line have been or will be rehabilitated. However, the effects of the criticism of "inner-party peace" have been far from eliminated while the Marxist theory of inner-party struggle, which has been confused by this criticism, has not been clarified. This has greatly hampered the correct unfolding of inner-party struggle and the strengthening of party construction. Therefore, it is imperative to examine such criticism in order to give a true account of things.

I. Has "Inner-Party Peace" Anything To Do With Revisionism?

According to the critics of "inner-party peace," any talk about this idea is "outright revisionism." They contend that advocates of this theory aim at doing away with inner-party struggle. In other words, these advocates are trying to tamper with the Marxist theory of party construction. Except for wanting to label and bludgeon people, these "critics" have no justification.

Judging from the history of the international communist movement and that of the CCP, there were three different approaches to "inner-party peace", inner-party unity and inner-party struggle. The advocates of the first group handled contradictions within the party through conciliation. They advocated peace and unity without scruples to eliminate the inner-party struggle. This was no different from rightist opportunism when problems of inner-party struggle arose. People of the second category viewed inner-party struggle definitively, calling for ruthless struggle and opposing peace or compromise in any form. This was a manifestation of "leftist" opportunism on organizational problems. People of the last group viewed contradictions within the party in their own way by upholding the revolutionary dialectics of combining inner-party struggle with unity within the party. In other words, they advocated inner-party struggle in principle but recognized the need for peace and conciliation also based on principle. This was the only correct Marxist approach to organizational problems.

It is common knowledge that the revisionists of the Second International advocated rightist opportunism on political issues. They called for cooperation between labor and management as well as class conciliation. They availed themselves of the opportunity to practice liberalization on organizational matters, advocating that the political party of the proletariat should be downgraded to the level of an ordinary workers' organization and that tight organization and strict discipline within the party were unnecessary. [paragraph continues]

They called for peace within the party with no regard for principle, and they permitted factions with different ideas and organizational systems to exist within the party. With this situation in mind, Lenin expressed strong opposition to rightist opportunism when he was founding and building the Bolshevik Party. He opposed this tendency on political as well as organizational grounds and stressed the need and importance of inner-party struggle. The Leninist theory of party building was based and primarily developed from struggles against rightist opportunism.

Rightist opportunism also appeared in the CCP. However, it was "leftist" opportunism that caused the greatest havoc and lasted the longest, particularly by being expressed systematically in both political issues and organizational matters. Organizationally, it was basically characterized by the uninhibited promotion of inner-party struggle and by the merciless struggle against comrades who expressed different opinions. Referring to the third "leftist" line, the seventh plenary session of the Sixth Communist Party Central Committee stated in the "Resolution on Certain Historical Problems": "The domination of erroneous political lines will match the appearance of erroneous organizational lines. The longer the political lines dominate, the more harmful the organizational lines become." This was particularly true during the period dominated by the Wang Ming line. Those comrades who either doubted the ineffective erroneous lines or failed to support and resolutely implement them were branded as "rightist opportunists," advocates of the "rich peasant line," the "Lo Ming line" and the "conciliatory line," as well as "doubledealers." Thus, they became the victims of ruthless struggle and, in some cases, the victims of inner-party struggle. As a result, this wrong inner-party struggle increased the prestige of leading comrades or those who espoused the "leftist" line, fulfilled their aspirations and intimidated other party members and cadres. Consequently, this practice undermined the basic principles of democratic centralism upheld by the party, and it suppressed self-criticism and the democratic spirit of criticism within the party. Thus, party discipline became mechanical, giving rise to tendencies of blind obedience and submissiveness and hampering the animated development of creative Marxism within the party." In fact, conducting inner-party struggle in this way deprived the party of any semblance of peace, compromise and conciliation. In addition, it gravely undermined party unity, consolidation and the party's fighting power. The unity and consolidation of our party could only be achieved by the struggle against "leftist" opportunism and its organizational form. In their reports and writings published on the eve of the Yanan rectification movement, some responsible comrades of our party called for the need of inner-party struggle as well as "inner-party peace" in accord with principle. This was no idle talk; it embodied the experience of struggling against "leftist" opportunism.

It is abundantly clear that the question of "inner-party peace" was raised to pinpoint "leftist" opportunism in its organizational form. In "How To Be a Good Communist," Comrade Liu Shaoqi explicitly said: "Leftist" opportunists inside the party believe "inner-party peace in any form is undesirable even if it fully complies with principle and line." In "On Inner-Party Struggle," he pointed out: "Any deviation from inner-party struggle--'leftist' opportunism--is to reject democracy within the party and deny inner-party peace even though it fully complies with principle, and so forth. These 'very poisonous' articles, which were accused of spreading 'inner-party peace', discussed in an all-round way the problems of inner-party struggle. First, they stressed the need for inner-party struggle in view of the revisionists of the Second International who advocated rightist opportunism in favor of unprincipled peace. However, they also searchingly discussed the problems of how to conduct inner-party struggle correctly in light of our party's historical experience, with particular reference to 'leftist' and rightist tendencies, especially the Wang Ming version of 'leftist' opportunism. Second, these articles not only opposed unprincipled peace within our party but analyzed the various manifestations of unprincipled peace such as liberalism, eclecticism, a 'middle' line, and so forth, while pointing out their nature and harm. [paragraph continues]

Third, these articles reviewed the manifestations of "leftist" opportunism such as denying "compromises" and "peace" in any form and "inner-party peace even when it fully complied with principle and line." The articles also discussed other aspects of "leftist" opportunism such as conducting inner-party struggle mechanically and excessively, and they examined their sources and harm and proposed ways to overcome them. None of these things had anything to do with "revisionism."

Overlooking the facts and quoting passages out of context, the critics made an issue of "inner-party peace" with the obvious intention of accusing the author of the two articles of advocating "peace within the party." They did this to cook up charges against the so-called "bourgeois headquarters" in order to topple it. These critics were so obsessed with "leftist" deviations that they regarded everything else as rightist as long as it was divorced from "nothing but struggle." Any allusion to "peace" or "compromise" would be lumped with revisionism regardless of whether it was based on principle. According to Lin Biao, "one of our party's prominent features is the militant nature of party life, without any connection with peace or compromise." In the view of some articles, "since inner-party struggle is absolute, unconditional and imperative, we only recognize inner-party struggle and not 'peace' within the party."

We must point out that it is un-Marxist to oppose any reference to "compromises" or "peace" in conducting inner-party struggle or in struggling against the enemy. In his booklet, "'Leftwing' Communism, an Infantile Disorder," Lenin reviewed the problems of making "compromises" in struggling against the enemy and said: "There are many kinds of compromise. It would be childish to oppose compromises in principle and to formulate a recipe or general rule to serve all cases." (Lenin: "Selected Works," Vol 4, p 194) We must analyze compromises in a concrete way and resolutely oppose those compromises that betray principle and embody opportunism. However, it is permissible and necessary on the basis of principle to make compromises if they demonstrate the Marxist strategy of maneuvering. If this is so in dealing with the enemy, how can there be only struggle and no compromise in inner-party struggle? We must wage an uncompromising struggle when there is disagreement in principle within the party so discord may be overcome and party unity and solidarity may be achieved based on agreement in principle. However, it will be necessary to make compromises when different views arise over day-to-day administrative problems and over those that are considered practical and involve no problems of principle.

This shows that Marxists are not necessarily opposed to compromises, but they do oppose those that are not based on principle. This is also true with "inner-party peace." While it will be impossible to uphold and strengthen party unity based on principle if there is no inner-party struggle, this unity cannot be consolidated without "inner-party peace." Was it not abundantly clear that the vigorous pursuit of "struggle" within the party without making any leeway for "peace" when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were running wild would result only in chaos and in ruining the party?

II. Who After All Has Distorted the Content and Nature of Inner-Party Struggle?

Those who criticized the "inner-party peace" charged that Comrade Liu Shaoqi practiced "revisionism" in party building for various reasons. Apart from his admitting the need for "inner-party peace," it was claimed that he regarded inner-party struggle "only" as an "ideological struggle," "a matter of knowledge" and "a matter of approach". It was also claimed he failed to sum up inner-party struggle as the struggle between the two lines and as a life-or-death class struggle, thus distorting the content of inner-party struggle and denying its class nature. This criticism was designed as a distortion imposed on others.

First, the object of this criticism clearly said inner-party struggle covered "struggle against the influence of various enemies and nonproletarian ideas within the party," "constant struggle against various evil trends within the party," the struggle to "overcome 'leftist' and rightist opportunism" and the struggle against "counterrevolutionaries hidden within the party." How can it be claimed that he regarded inner-party struggle "only" as an ideological struggle, "a general problem of knowledge" and "a matter of approach"? Meanwhile, the object of criticism clearly pointed out: "Inner-party struggle is chiefly an ideological struggle. It involves ideological division and antagonism in principle. This division and antagonism in principle between comrades within the party might develop into political division and even inevitably into organizational division under certain circumstances, but it basically remains an ideological struggle in nature and in content." What is wrong with this?

Second, the object of criticism clearly stressed that "inner-party struggle is a reflection of class contradictions in society and contradictions between the new and the old." He also said inner-party struggle and class struggle in society were "two different struggles, both necessary and common in class nature." It was further concretely pointed out: "The influence of exploiting classes, the influence of the petty bourgeoisie, the different levels within the working class itself and the different social backgrounds of our party members have accounted for differences in ideological consciousness among the various members of our party, for differences in viewpoint, habit and sentiment, for differences in world and moral outlook, for differences in knowledge and thinking in their approach to things and to various problems in the revolution, and so forth." What is wrong with this? How can it be said that this is denying the nature of inner-party class struggle?

As for the charge that the object of criticism did not sum up all inner-party struggle as struggle between the two lines and as class struggle, this is a fact. But there is nothing wrong with this. This is completely right. The charges made by those critics exactly exposed their ultraleftist leanings. Some people said, "inner-party struggle is the struggle between the two lines within the party and a life-or-death class struggle. It is essentially a struggle to seize party leadership." These words are clear enough to reveal fully the features of "leftist opportunism in inner-party struggle.

"Inner-party struggle is a struggle between the two lines within the party." This is a great distortion of inner-party struggle in content and nature and a free alteration of the Marxist doctrine on struggle within the party. Marxism tells us that antagonism or struggle between different ideas within the party is constant and that the party develops in this struggle. The life of the party will stop without contradictions within itself and without the ideological struggle needed to solve such contradictions. But this does not mean all contradictions and struggles within the party are two-line struggles. Two-line struggle is the supreme form, but it is not the only form of inner-party struggle. Inner-party struggle and two-line struggle within the party are two related and yet different concepts which should not be lumped together. Apart from two-line struggle, inner-party struggle includes struggle against various erroneous ideas and trends (the latter does not mean a wrong line); against bad work, ideologies and lifestyles; and against idealist and metaphysical world outlooks and methods. Under ordinary circumstances, all these contradictions and struggles would not be two-line struggles. Only under given conditions when certain erroneous ideas and trends within the party have developed into an erroneous line, is two-line struggle involved. When the erroneous line has not yet formed, there is only general struggle within the party and no two-line struggle. Moreover, such a situation occurs constantly and conspicuously. [paragraph continues]

If all inner-party struggles are regarded as two-line struggles or if only two-line struggles are regarded as inner-party struggles, then two mistakes will naturally result: 1. All contradictions and struggles other than "two-line struggles" are ignored, thus narrowing the scope of inner-party struggle and eliminating (a large part of) inner-party struggle; or 2. All inner-party contradictions and struggles are freely elevated to "two-line struggles" or considered matters of "principle." This means committing the mistake of enlarging and vulgarizing line struggle. From the historical experience of our party, we can see the main danger is the latter and not the former. But we cannot treat the former lightly. Especially today, when indifference toward politics and lethargy have reared their heads, we must increase our vigilance.

"Inner-party struggle is a life-or-death struggle." This is an especially great distortion of the content of inner-party struggle and a free alteration of the Marxist doctrine on inner-party struggle. True, inner-party struggle and class struggle are closely related, but it is rather absurd to equate inner-party struggle with class struggle. It is common knowledge that inner-party struggle has its origins in not only classes but knowledge. As far as class origins are concerned, inner-party struggle is directly related to class struggle and partakes of the nature of class struggle. But even so, inner-party struggle is also only a reflection of class struggle and is not class struggle. As far as knowledge as a factor is concerned, inner-party struggle is a reflection of subjective and objective contradictions within the party, but still less can it be equated with class struggle. Therefore, it is completely right to say that "inner-party struggle is basically a kind of ideological struggle." Such struggle, generally speaking, is an "internal problem" of no antagonism and not what is called "a life-or-death" problem of antagonism. Such was also the case with our party's contradictions and struggle with Chen Duxiu, Zhang Guotao and others at the outset. Comrade Mao Zedong said, "The contradictions between correct and erroneous ideas within the party, as mentioned before, are a reflection of class contradictions within the party when classes exist. Such contradictions, at the outset or in individual cases, are not necessarily immediately antagonistic, but with the development of class struggle, these contradictions can become antagonistic." Such a situation was witnessed in the history of the Soviet Communist Party and also in the history of the Chinese Communist Party. "At first the contradictions between the correct thinking of many of our party comrades and the fallacious thinking of Chen Duxiu, Zhang Guotao and others also did not manifest themselves in an antagonistic form, but they did later develop into antagonism. At present, the contradiction between correct and incorrect thinking in our party does not manifest itself in an antagonistic form and if comrades who have committed mistakes can correct them, it will not develop into antagonism. ("On contradiction") it can be seen that it is completely wrong to describe inner-party struggle as life-or-death class struggle. The fact that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" advocated such an idea for a time was prompted by nothing but a desire to involve the party with class struggle and point the spearhead of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" at the Chinese Communist Party--the core of a force leading our cause--and at bona fide communists who resisted and opposed them.

"Inner-party struggle is essentially seizing power." This is the same as the idea of equating inner-party struggle with class struggle. It also calls for applying and carrying out in inner-party struggle a fallacy that has "power" as its aim. True, within our party there are big and small careerists. All their activities center on power, which means seizing party and state leadership. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" are categorized as a counterrevolutionary group of conspirators, but at any given time few of these bad people exist. Besides, strictly speaking, our struggle with these people has exceeded the scale of a general inner-party struggle. Within our party, constant and plentiful contradictions and struggles exist between comrades. Therefore, speaking as a whole, inner-party struggle covers the struggle between the correct and incorrect line and ideological division and antagonism between comrades. [paragraph continues]

Comrade Zhang Wentian aptly said, "Inner-party contradictions are not just contradictions among the people but also contradictions between those revolutionary comrades who fight for the communist cause." Describing inner-party struggle as essentially "a struggle to seize leadership" is not only a distortion of the content and nature of inner-party struggle but also a distortion of the party's nature. According to such an interpretation, the communist party would not become the vanguard of the proletariat but a group of politicians after power.

Summing up, we can clearly see that it is not the so-called "inner-party peace" but exactly the critic of "inner party peace" that has distorted the content and nature of inner-party struggle.

III. Refuting the Idea of "Suppressing Leftists and Supporting Rightists"

Another charge brought by those critics of "inner-party peace" against Comrade Liu Shaoqi is "suppressing leftists and supporting rightists." They said: Opposing "'left' opportunism in inner-party struggle" and opposing "excesses in inner-party struggle" is "a counterrevolutionary policy of suppressing leftists and supporting rightists;" "opposing 'leftists' is taking the bourgeois reactionary stand and suppressing and trouncing those real revolutionary leftists so that those big and small right opportunists can all carry out the plot of usurping party and state power."

Such an idea of "suppressing leftists and supporting rightists" cannot have more clearly exposed the tricks of those critics of "inner-party peace." These critics of "inner-party peace" were not just prompted by a desire to make indiscriminate charges to topple the so-called "bourgeois headquarters." They also tried to reverse our party's verdicts on the criticism of "left" opportunism, so as to let left ideas spread unchecked and pave the way for the promotion of the ultraleftist line. Forbidding the criticism of "leftists" was motivated by a desire to advocate what was "left." This is the true meaning of the idea of "suppressing leftists and supporting rightists."

Especially worthy of note are two basic points embodied in the idea of "suppressing leftists and supporting rightists." These two points have far-reaching influence and their remnant poison runs very deep. It is necessary to single them out for analysis.

The first point is that "opposing 'left' deviation is suppressing and trouncing leftists." According to such an interpretation, practicing "left" opportunism, encouraging left thinking and promoting the ultraleftist line are leftist basic characteristics. The more "left" one is, the more revolutionary and the more worthy of being a leftist one becomes. Anyone who opposes "left" opportunism, ultraleftist thinking and the ultraleftist line opposes leftists and is a right opportunist. Under the pernicious influence and pressure of such absurd logic, many people involved in ultra-leftist thinking came to grief in their eagerness to be leftists during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution! The harm of this in practice is clear to everyone. What is wrong with it theoretically is the lumping of "left" deviation or leftists with right deviation or rightists.

We know that "left" deviation and right deviation refer to erroneous thinking while leftists and rightists represent two different political groups. Lumping "left" deviation or leftists with right deviation or rightists is extremely absurd. In fact, those rightist who have wormed their way into the party not only commit the mistake of being "left" but also that of being right. We must not think that so long as one is a leftist or a Marxist, he is not likely to commit the mistake of being "left" or right, nor should we think that a rightist is not likely to practice "left" opportunism. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran wild for over 10 years. Was this not a case of ultra-rightists practicing an ultraleftist line? [paragraph continues]

Equating left deviation with leftists or opposition to "left" deviation with opposition to leftists is downright sophistry. Its magic lies in embellishing "left" deviation as a correct line and dressing up Lin Biao and the "gang of four," who were rightists--as leftists, so that they could freely encourage ultraleftist thinking and promote an ultraleftist line. From this it can be seen that the idea that "opposing 'left' deviation is suppressing and trouncing leftists" is nothing but an important ideological weapon used by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in practicing an ultraleftist line.

Another point is: "One who opposes what is 'left' must be a rightist" or "opposing what is 'left' means leaning to the right." If the first point is used chiefly as a means to pass oneself off as a leftist and to protect oneself, then the second point is mainly intended to brand those who oppose what is "left" as right deviationists or rightists and to trounce others. According to the viewpoint that "one who opposes what is 'left' must be a rightist," "left" deviation can never be opposed and doing so will naturally lead to the appearance of right deviation. It can even mean that opposing "left" deviation itself is a right deviationist act. Charged with "right deviation," one is bound to become a right opportunist, a rightist or a counterrevolutionary who is toppled, trodden underfoot and deprived forever of the chance to rise again. This is quite a punitive club. How many people have succumbed to it!

For a very long period of time, the idea that "one who opposes what is 'left' must be a rightist" was cherished almost as a golden rule. It held many comrades spellbound and seriously hampered our party's struggle against "left" thinking and the left opportunist line. Now it should be clearly pointed out that the idea that "one who opposes what is 'left' must be a rightist" has no basis either in fact or in theory.

In light of the history of our party, the struggle against the erroneous trend or line generally assumes two forms. One way is to define it accurately and struggle against it more properly, so that it never generates or encourages an opposite erroneous trend or line. For instance, the struggle against Wang Ming's "left" line from the Zunyi conference to the Yanan rectification movement did not generate or encourage any right line. Another way is to define it inaccurately and also struggle against it improperly. This is likely to encourage an opposite erroneous trend or line. It is also liable to exacerbate the same erroneous trend or line. For instance, Li Lisan's struggle against Qu Qiubai's line and Wang Ming's struggle against Lisan's line in the land reform period fall into this category. In fact, these were two "left" lines but they were opposed as right lines and also subjected to "ruthless struggle and relentless blows." As a result, the greater the struggle against them the more "left" they became. Of the several recent "left" lines, one became more serious than the other. "Criticism" by the "gang of four" of Lin Biao's line after his self-invited death in an explosion also falls within this category. Of course confounding right and wrong and opposing the correct line as the erroneous line will encourage the appearance of an erroneous trend or line. For instance, this was the case with Lin Biao's and the "gang of four's" criticism of the "right opportunist line" and the "counterrevolutionary revisionist line" during the Great Cultural Revolution. In their criticism, apart from describing what was "left" as right and criticizing what was originally very "left" as right, they criticized the correct as the incorrect. As a result, "left" thinking was allowed to spread unchecked, thus creating favorable ideological conditions for them to practice an ultraleftist line.

From these lessons and experiences, we can clearly see that so long as our struggle against an erroneous trend or line is correct, the problem of another erroneous trend or line inevitably appearing will not arise. If our struggle is not correct, it does not necessarily follow that an opposite erroneous trend or line will appear. It is also likely that we will go further and further in the direction of what is wrong.
[paragraph continues]

An intriguing point is that in the history of our party, only the case of becoming increasingly "left" in an incorrect struggle against what is "right" has occurred but not a case of a right opportunist line appearing in an incorrect struggle against what is "left." Though this is not an inexorable law, it is an indisputable fact. Apart from showing that what is "left" is deep-seated in our party, this fact provides ample proof that the idea that "one who opposes what is 'left' must be a rightist" has no basis!

The idea that "one who opposes what is 'left' must be a rightist" is not based on fact and also cannot hold water theoretically. Everyone knows that what is "left" or right has deep-rooted historical, class and ideological origins. This is to say that it is traceable to both objective and subjective factors. Theoretically speaking, the struggle against what is "left," if improper, can be a subjective factor in encouraging right deviation. Similarly, the struggle against what is right, if improper, is likely to be a subjective factor in encouraging "left" deviation. But any "left" or right deviation cannot be summed up as a result of an earlier struggle against right or "left" deviation. If "left" deviation is regarded as a result of the struggle against right deviation, or conversely, right deviation is regarded as a result of the struggle against left deviation, then it is negating the objective and subjective causes of "left" or right deviation. This is obviously an idealist viewpoint. Such logic will naturally lead to a series of erroneous conclusions: 1) our party's history can only be a cyclical history going from right deviation to "left" deviation and back again to right deviation, or from "left" deviation to right deviation and back again to "left" deviation. Our party is destined for struggle in this vicious cycle; 2) since the struggle against what is "left" will inevitably be accompanied by the appearance of what is right, then we can only refrain from struggling against what is "left" just to avoid the appearance of what is right. This actually means doing away with the struggle against deviation of any kind; 3) regardless of concrete conditions or primary and secondary factors, two trends must be fought simultaneously. Such a seemingly "overall" approach actually often serves to blunt or weaken the spearhead against the main trend or divert energy away from the main trend. In light of our party's historical experience, the result of so doing is marked chiefly by the weakening of the struggle against "left" deviation, so that what is "left" cannot be thoroughly eliminated.

At present, our party is faced with many problems that must be solved. Many ideological differences exist among its members and some of these differences relate to principles. Just as Comrade Ye Jianying pointed out, "a small number of people within and outside the party have fallen behind the times, remained at the same old level or deviated from the revolutionary path. There has appeared erroneous thinking which doubts the party's general line and specific policies from the 'left' or the right." Under these circumstances, the treatment of inner-party struggle and the correct unfolding of inner-party struggle has become a matter of particular importance. Where matters of principle and major divisions in the party's ideological line, political line and organizational line are concerned, we must wage a solemn struggle. Of course, we must pay attention to a given pattern in struggle, adhere to the principle of criticism and unity and never put things in simple terms which resort to "ruthless struggle and relentless blows." Now can we stress just struggle and not peace within the party. We must not become indifferent to principles and refrain from fighting for them. We must not fly into a rage upon hearing dissenting views and try to suppress them. Such phenomena are not to be tolerated and should be resolutely eliminated. We must seriously sum up both positive and negative experiences, revive and carry forward our party's fine tradition of conducting proper inner-party struggle, continuously strengthen party unity and increase the party's fighting power.

BA YI ON DECISION TO BREAK OFF SINO-SOVIET TALKS

OW280501 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 27 Jan 80 OW

[Text] While acting concurrently as foreign minister, the premier [Zhou Enlai] once pointed out: A truly independent country must control its foreign affairs. Our country's foreign relations and foreign policies over the past 100 years had been subservient to imperialist interests. Foreign Minister Chen Yi on numerous occasions had also admonished Chinese diplomatic envoys going overseas: We should engage in people's diplomacy and our responsibilities are extremely heavy. Whatever we say and do must be in keeping with the national interests. We must have foresight and fully consider everything over the next few years or even the next several decades.

But today a certain person in the CCP Central Committee has tossed the earnest admonitions of the premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi into oblivion. To support the United States in the U.S.-Soviet war of diplomacy, that certain person brazenly issued an order to break off the negotiations on normalizing Sino-Soviet relations. This is a very unwise move no matter how one looks at it. It is a reckless act in total disregard of the long-term national interest. Although numerous obstacles were surmounted and the deadlock was finally broken to begin negotiations on normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, the talks fell through when U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown exerted a little pressure on that person during his recent visit to China. Thus, the question of Sino-Soviet relations is now more complicated than before.

The present state of Sino-Soviet relations is due to objective as well as subjective factors on the part of Sino-Soviet leaders in the past. Of course we must let the other side study our preconditions for negotiations. But at the Moscow meeting, the Soviet side put forth proposals to abandon past prejudices, cast away past bickering, misunderstandings and misgivings, restore the friendly relations which were maintained in the 1950's and establish new relations on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence. All this should be considered seriously. Why can we not take the first step towards solving those not very complicated and mutually beneficial issues such as trade, cooperation in science and technology and cultural exchanges to better relations between the two countries?

Normalization of Sino-Soviet relations is essential to both countries, particularly to our country and people. The primary task of the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country is to achieve the four modernizations. To accomplish this task we must have not only a political situation of stability and unity at home, but also a peaceful international environment. We must, above all, maintain a peaceful and neighborly relationship. As for China, it is essential to restore normal relations with the Soviet Union for this is a vital prerequisite to realizing the four modernizations and a vital requirement for insuring our success. It should be noted that by ignoring the country's immediate and long-term interests, breaking off the negotiations for normalizing Sino-Soviet relations to serve U.S. strategic needs and serving as a U.S. propaganda tool in publicizing the Afghanistan incident and turning the northwestern border areas into a logistical support base for the United States to deal with Afghanistan and Iran will certainly mean tying the country's future achievement of the four modernizations to the U.S. chariot of aggressive war.

SHANDONG:JINAN PLA UNITS IMPROVE MILITARY TRAINING

OW291517 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0200 GMT 29 Jan 80 OW

[Summary] Jinan, 29 Jan--Proceeding from the actual conditions and available equipment and keeping in mind the characteristics of modern warfare, the commanders and fighters of certain unit of the Jinan PLA units have earnestly studied the new situation in military training and solved new problems. In the past year, they summed up new experience in 46 different training subjects and compiled more than 20 sets and more than 17,000 kinds of teaching materials and teaching plans. As a result, remarkable achievements have been made in the modernization of the whole army, especially in education and training. Not long ago, a leading organ of Jinan PLA units organized leading cadres at and above the division level to observe this unit's training demonstrations on 21 different subjects. The cadres who saw the demonstrations unanimously held that the training methods are good and that, by training in this way, our army assuredly will make continuous progress toward modernization.

Since early 1979, the party committee of the unit has mobilized the cadres and fighters to conscientiously study documents of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and to conduct in-depth discussions on the criterion of truth question and has guided the cadres and fighters to concentrate on education and training in their discussions of the army's modernization. This has greatly raised their awareness of the need to emancipate their minds, to seek truth from facts and to proceed from the army's actual conditions in studying and solving the new problems in military training.

"In the guiding thought of training, they have emphatically solved three problems from the standpoint that practice is the only criterion of truth: 1. On military theory, it is necessary to continue to hold high the banner of Chairman Mao's military thinking. At the same time, it is necessary to avoid book worship but to be courageous in order to further enrich and develop Chairman Mao's military thinking in practice. 2. On tactical study, it is necessary to inherit our army's traditional fighting methods, but not to stick to old ways. It is necessary to be good at studying new situations and putting forward new guiding principles for operations. 3. On the content of training, it is necessary to base ourselves on our army's characteristics, equipment and technological conditions, but not to stand still or refuse to make progress. It is necessary to pay attention to absorbing the strong points of foreign forces and to develop our army's unique fighting methods.

"To broaden the vision of the cadres and fighters and reform our army's education and training, the party committee has also organized them to study relevant modern scientific knowledge, including atomic, electronic, optical, chemical and other subjects which have applications in the military field. In view of possible problems to be encountered in modern warfare, the party committee has also devised several dozen new study tasks--including training contents, instructor training, selection of training sites, and development of teaching aids--to enable some units to find individual solutions." Led by the army party committee, an upsurge in reforming education and training has been brought about throughout the army. Leading cadres at the unit, division and regiment levels have gone to grassroots units to take the lead in studying new situations and solving new problems.

Chief of Staff Zhu Zhen has nearly 30 years of experience in military training. "Since he was given the task of pursuing antitank tactics and techniques last year, he has systematically studied the performances of more than 10 types of tanks of several countries, studied theories of a number of military experts, both at home and abroad, on the use of tanks, stayed for more than 120 days at selected training units and, through repeated practices and maneuvers with cadres at various levels and commanders and fighters of different service branches, wrote a set of antitank teaching materials for a single soldier, a squad, a platoon and a company. Thus, the army has gained a relatively complete experience in antitank training, from combat ideas to teaching materials and training methods.

"A certain division's principal leading cadres, including Division Commander Zhu Daoliang, last year led office cadres in repeatedly studying real examples of foreign forces' airborne operations. He visited companies to experiment and conducted four major discussions focused on such questions as tactical concept, political work and logistical guarantee for antiairborne warfare. This provided additional experience for and greatly enriched the content of antiairborne warfare training." Through one year's efforts, the training level of the Army has been greatly improved.

SHANDONG GOVERNOR PRESENTS DEMANDS FOR IMPROVING LEADERSHIP

SK310500 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Jan 80 SK

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, the Shandong Provincial People's Government has urged the cadres and people of its subordinate departments to study ways to improve the style of leadership. The province held the second session of its fifth people's congress at the end of last year and elected the provincial people's government. Soon after the government was established, Governor Su Yiran presented eight demands to the cadres and people of the government organs for improving their style of leadership:

1. Pay attention to principles. The central task for the provincial people's government is to firmly carry out the line, principles and policies formulated by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, to uphold the four basic principles, to unite the people of various nationalities throughout the province, to mobilize all positive factors, to work with one heart and one mind, to exert all-out efforts, to aim high and to build a powerful, socialist modern country with greater, faster, better and more economical results.
2. Possess high work drive. It is necessary to spare no effort to do whatever is conducive to the four modernizations and to achieve good results. Everyone should be a man of action and never be a mister care-for-nothing who just talks and does not work.
3. Deal with concrete matters relating to work. All departments and units of the people's government should persistently adopt the attitude of seeking truth from facts in doing their work and vigorously carry out investigations and studies. Government personnel should be honest in thought, word and deed.
4. Work hard, practice economy and live simply. Government personnel, particularly leading comrades at all levels, should abide by laws, conscientiously take the lead in being diligent, thrifty and sincere and seek no prerogatives. They must persistently refrain from attending feasts, accepting gifts, engaging in backdoor deals and showing or relying on personal favors.

Greeting and send-off ceremonies for leading persons of the province must be stopped without exception to prevent undue burden on the organizations at lower levels.

5. Adhere to the system of democratic centralism. The provincial people's government must practice the system of collective leadership and division of labor with individual responsibility and adopt the work method of developing democracy and following the mass line. All government departments and units and their subordinate functional organs should establish a clear and definite system of responsibility. It is necessary to pay close attention to the masses' difficulties and make efforts to solve their various practical problems.

6. Choose and recommend the able and virtuous. It is necessary to promote and place in important posts those who firmly adhere to the socialist road, who work single-mindedly for the four modernizations and persist in principles, who possess honest work style and are vocationally competent and boldly promote them to leading posts at various levels step by step. Attention should always be paid to discovering, supporting and publicizing the advanced, in order to start a social practice of publicizing, loving, learning from and trying to catch up with the advanced.

7. Do a good job in unity. Leading cadres should set an example in strengthening unity. They should be good at uniting and working together with those who once opposed them.

8. Study conscientiously. It is necessary to study politics, economy, science and technology and management in order to master one's own work as soon as possible.

The provincial people's government and all committees, offices and bureaus should set good examples in developing a work style for lower levels to follow, leading cadres should set good examples for the masses to follow and Communist Party members should set good examples for nonparty comrades to follow.

Around New Year's Day organs under the provincial people's government held meetings or enlarged meetings of leading party groups, in line with the aforementioned demands, to discuss ways to improve work style. From these meetings, they revealed a number of instances showing that the work style of organs did not meet the needs of the four modernizations. For example, leading persons have superficial work style, are satisfied with giving work directions through meetings or documents and seldom go to the grassroots levels to conduct investigations and study. Administration levels are numerous and complicated and work efficiency is low. A few cadres are low-spirited and cite all sorts of excuses when refusing to solve problems. Cadres in the prime of their life who truly know their work are few in number. Political and ideological work is weak. Due attention is not paid to the people's livelihood. An unhealthy wind exists.

All these problems require urgent solutions. After investigating their existing problems on the basis of their specific conditions, all departments have urged the masses and formulated some measures for improving work style.

1. Cut meetings to a minimum and overcome excessive tasks, training, official documents and statements, organizational structures and concurrent posts for cadres in rural work. Many departments decided that it is necessary to assign one-third of the cadres to rural areas regularly in order to conduct investigations and studies.

2. Improve the system of democratic centralism and strengthen the system of personal responsibility. Many departments have mapped out some practical measures for improving the system of democratic centralism.
3. Carry forward the fine tradition of hard work. Leading cadres of all departments should march in the vanguard, be good at grasping major work and bold in shouldering heavy responsibilities, and lead others in learning vocational work. They should not seek privileges, but should lead the masses to carry out the four modernizations.
4. Continue the discussion on the criterion for truth, uphold the four basic principles and further correct the ideological line.

WEN HUI BAO COMMENTARY ON STABILITY, UNITY

OW010448 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Report on WEN HUI BAO 1 February commentator's article: "Stability, Unity and Liveliness"]

[Text] The article says: At the start of the 1980's leading comrades of the party Central Committee reiterated that we must have a political situation of stability and unity to undertake socialist modernization. This is indeed an issue of vital significance, for without stability and unity people will not have peace of mind and thus will not be able to dedicate themselves wholeheartedly in pursuing the four modernizations. In other words, the chief prerequisite for realizing the four modernizations is to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

The article noted: The political situation of stability and unity was described by Comrade Mao Zedong in 1957 as "a political situation in which there is both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness." The article said: The political situation of stability and unity and liveliness is a mirror reflecting the objective demands of the social economic system. We are trying to create an economy of socialist public ownership, that is, socialist modernization. This calls for a higher degree of political centralism and unity and upholding the four basic principles. At no time is anyone allowed to do things his own way or practice anarchism. On the contrary, the vigorous undertaking of socialist modernization can only be accomplished by relying on the broad masses of people who put their enthusiasm, initiative and pioneering spirit into full play. This is particularly true in the pursuit of socialist modernization by a country such as ours, with a weak foundation and a large population, which is lagging behind in science and culture. As the undertaking is a "realm of necessity" not fully comprehensible, new situation, new things and new problems have cropped up in the fields of material production and intellectual pursuit. This further requires that we promote the situation of stability and unity on the whole, unite with one heart, emancipate our minds, start up the machinery and express our views in order to achieve a better understanding of objective laws and avoid blindness in action and major ups and downs which would result.

The commentator's article said: Only a political situation of stability and unity can bring the people's enthusiasm, initiative and creativeness into full play. Only by promoting the situation of stability and unity and by correctly implementing the party's principles and policies can we achieve greater, faster, better and more economic results in building China into a powerful socialist country.

JIEFANG RIBAO CALLS FOR ROTATIONAL TRAINING OF CCP MEMBERS

OW310301 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jan 80 OW

[Text] A 31 January JIEFANG RIBAO commentator's article points out that rotational training for all party members in the municipality is a pressing political task. The article says: The 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee set forth the task of shifting the focus of the work of the whole party to building socialist modernization and formulated the political line of "uniting the people of all nationalities in the country, mobilizing all positive factors, aiming high and going all out with one heart and one mind in building a modern socialist country with greater, faster, better and more economic results."

To accomplish this task and succeed in the four modernizations, it is imperative to uphold and strengthen party leadership. Because of sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four, for 10 years the party's ideology, organization and work style have been disrupted. Since the downfall of the gang of four, tremendous work on education among party members has been done in the course of the exposure-criticism-investigation movement and the party consolidation and rectification by some units. This has brought about a basic change in the outlook of the contingent of party members.

However, we should by no means underestimate the damage done to our party by the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line peddled by Lin Biao and the gang of four. The thinking and work style of many party members still cannot cope with our needs in shifting the work focus and building the four modernizations. Members admitted to the party during the Great Cultural Revolution comprise 43 percent of all party members in the municipality. A handful of people among them, who were not qualified or not very qualified do not even know what the Communist Party, communism or party spirit is. Among veteran party members, there are also a handful of people who were originally qualified for party membership but, slackening the strict demand on themselves and abandoning the party's fine traditions and work style under the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, have become not very qualified. Therefore, in view of the tasks facing our party and the ideological and organizational condition of our party, it is necessary to strengthen education among party members. Rotational training of party members in a planned and systematic manner is just such an important measure, and we must pay keen attention to building and strengthening the party and improving party leadership.

SHANGHAI GARRISON COMMAND LEADERS VISIT MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

OW010632 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Leading comrades of the Shanghai Garrison Command and the No 2 Military Surgeons' University visited the municipal people's government on the morning of 31 January. Vice Mayors Han Zheyi, Yang Shifa and Zhao Zukang as well as leading comrades of departments concerned gathered at the municipal people's government's guest room and warmly welcomed and shook hands with He Yixiang, commander of the garrison command; Li Baoqi, political commissar; (Liu Haifu), deputy rector of the university; (Fang Zhen), deputy political commissar; and (Xin Cai), deputy director of the Political Department of the garrison command.

The government and military leaders felt very much at home during the happy gathering. After recalling how the army and people fought in unity over the past few decades, they realized that the army and the government and the army and the people belong to the same family.

When the leading comrades of the garrison command noted that some "support the left" personnel in the military units under the command made mistakes during the Great Cultural Revolution, leading members of the municipal government said that the participation by the command's military units in the "three supports and two militaries" activities played a great role in stabilizing the situation in Shanghai at that time and that it was the military units that protected a large number of local veteran cadres.

Leaders of the municipal government and garrison command pointed out that the relations between the party and the army, between the army and the government and between the army and people were turned upside down during the years Lin Biao and the gang of four ran rampant. Since the downfall of the gang of four, the unity among the party, the government and the army has been good. However, some problems still exist, and in the new situation efforts must be made to further eliminate confusion and restore order, strengthen army-government and army-people unity, and work together for the realization of the four modernizations. The leading comrades also exchanged views on some specific problems concerning army-government and army-people relations.

ZHEJIANG PROVINCE HOLDS AIR DEFENSE PLANNING CONFERENCE

OW281850 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 80 OW

[Text] A Zhejiang provincial planning conference on people's air defense construction works was recently held in Hangzhou. After fully reaffirming Zhejiang's achievements last year in people's air defense and preparedness against war, those attending the conference unified their ideas on how to develop air defense projects in close connection with plans for readjusting the national economy and made appropriate arrangements to achieve their goal. They adopted the following three measures:

1. Seeking truth from facts, they have eliminated the gaps in their plans.
2. They have curtailed air defense construction works and adjusted their geographical distribution. They have also examined the projects to determine which should be suspended, postponed, merged or developed. Projects which need little funding but will produce quick results and function with great effectiveness have been given top priority.
3. Considering both the major and the minor projects, they have brought about an overall development of air defense projects, made plans to improve them, strengthened management over financial and material resources and improved the quality of air defense construction works. At the same time, they have carried out education and propaganda work on preparedness against war, paid attention to the training of professionals for aid raid alarm and communications, and mapped out evacuation plans in order to effect a steady progress in carrying out work for air defense and preparedness against war and to make contributions to the four modernizations.

GUANGDONG'S XI ZHONGXUN CONVEYS DENG XIAOPING REPORT

HK010216 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 31 Jan 80 HK

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held a rally of cadres on 25 January to convey the recent important report of Comrade Deng Xiaoping on the current situation and the tasks ahead. The provincial CCP committee called on the party organizations, party members, cadres and masses throughout the province to resolutely implement the party's political line, clearly understand the situation, strengthen leadership, work in concert and be confident in carrying out the four modernizations.

The rally was held in the Zhongshan Memorial Hall, Guangzhou. Present were cadres at and above section level in the provincial and municipal organs, and comrades currently attending provincial conferences on planning, finance, industry and communications, imports and exports, and organization work. Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the provincial CPP committee and governor, conveyed the important report of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and made a speech. Liu Tianfu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor, delivered a summation on the conferences on planning, industry and communications, and imports and exports.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun first pointed out in his speech: The recent report of Comrade Deng Xiaoping on the current situation and the tasks ahead is an extremely important report. It has made a penetrating and clear-cut explanation of how we should progress in the 1980's, and of what our targets of endeavor, orientation, guiding ideology, major means, work methods and so on are. It is of extremely great and guiding significance. We must seriously study and resolutely implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report. He said: As of 1 January this year, we have no more than 20 years to accomplish the four modernizations. As far as our construction cause is concerned, the 1980's is a very important and decisive decade. This is the first year of the 1980's. It is the second year of implementing the principle of readjustment, restructure, rectification and improvement. In Guangdong, it is also the first year of implementing the special policy and flexible measures in external economic dealings, as approved by the central authorities. The 1980's is also a very important decade internationally. We are carrying out our construction of the four modernizations amid a very turbulent international environment. We must fight for time and do a good job of domestic work.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun pointed out: To do a good job of building the four modernizations in Guangdong, we must uphold and improve party leadership. Without party leadership, we have nothing. We must rectify the party organization in accordance with the formula of unity-criticism-unity, educate the party members, revive and strengthen the party's combat strength, strengthen party unity, consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity and insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations. We must reiterate party discipline. In particular, party members undertaking leadership work must increasingly take the lead in abiding by party discipline. We must get a good grasp on rectifying and building the leadership groups. We must deal severely with people who resolutely resist the spirit of the third plenary session and the decisions of the Central Committee and the provincial CCP committee, who pay no heed to party discipline and state law and who commit all kinds of outrages and still fail to mend their ways after being criticized.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: We must work in concert, go all out, aim high, and be confident in carrying out the four modernizations. The cadres and masses are currently working hard on all fronts. They urgently hope that the national economy will be promoted and demand that the pace of the four modernizations be speeded up.

However, there are also some comrades who lack sufficient confidence in accomplishing the four modernizations before the end of the century and feel that there are many difficulties in fulfilling this year's production tasks. We must unify understanding on this problem. We must all see that we have done a lot of work and scored very great success under the leadership of the party Central Committee in the 3 years since the overthrow of the gang of four, especially in the 1 year since the third plenary session. Fundamental changes have taken place in the party, in leadership groups, and in the ideological line. This is a reliable foundation and favorable condition for shifting the work focus to concentrate efforts on promoting the four modernizations. We must certainly not underestimate this. We must also see that the difficulties we are currently facing are difficulties in the process of shifting the work focus and in promoting our economy as rapidly as possible. There are difficulties on our road of advancement, but as long as we unwaveringly implement the party's political line, squarely face these difficulties together, and bring into play the pioneering spirit of arduous struggle, we will certainly be able to find solutions and our prospects will be good. As long as there are no upheavals and we work together in our work, we can certainly solve the difficulties on our road of advancement.

In the more than 1 year since the third plenary session, we have upheld political stability and unity and taken the initiative to eliminate factors of instability and disunity. In ideology, we have persistently followed the ideological line of taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth and the spirit of seeking truth from facts. Economically, we have acted according to objective economic laws and persistently livened up the economy. We have gradually solved the problem of conventions strangling economic development. At the same time, we have obtained a good grasp of the movement to increase production and practice economy. We should do well in summing up these experiences and continue to act in this way.

Our province also possesses another favorable condition: The central authorities have agreed to institute a special policy of flexible measures in our external economic dealings in order to make full use of the province's favorable location of bordering Hong Kong and Macao, our large Overseas Chinese population, and our relatively developed commodity economy, and to speed up the pace of the four modernizations.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun continued: We must get a tight grasp of readjustment--the cardinal link--continue to enliven the economy and speed up the pace of the province's economic development. We must resolutely implement the central instructions, proceed from the province's special features, and integrate the launching of external economic dealings with our internal readjusting of the national economy and restructuring of the economic management system. The many current difficulties and problems in economic work all show that there is still a lot of work to do in readjusting our economy. Getting a good grasp of readjustment remains a key issue. Of course, we must also get a good grasp of restructuring. For instance, we should continue to expand the self-management rights of enterprises, integrate planning regulation with market regulation, trial-run agriculture-industry-commerce complexes and so on to gain experience and enliven the economy. We must handle in a cautious and proper way certain leftover problems such as the payment of bonuses. We must correct erroneous tendencies such as making all sorts of excuses for the reckless paying of bonuses, maintain fiscal discipline, and not harm the masses' enthusiasm. The party organizations, trade unions, CYL and women's federations at all levels must carry out political and ideological work and ceaselessly enhance the ideological awareness of the masses in order to make greater contributions to the four modernizations.

We must also persistently follow the principle of distribution according to work and gradually improve the masses' living standards by developing production. Planned parenthood is an important component part of our planning work. The leadership at all levels must attach a high degree of importance to this work, strengthen leadership and get a really good grasp of it.

In his summation of the conferences on planning, industry and communications, and imports and exports, Comrade Liu Tianfu reviewed the achievements of 1979 and on behalf of the provincial people's government, presented the tasks in readjusting the national economy this year and next year and the planned targets for this year. First, it is necessary to continue to readjust the relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and put agriculture in the lead position. It is necessary to continue to get a vigorous grasp of agriculture, which is the foundation, and do everything possible to reap bumper harvests this year. We must rely primarily on policies, on sciences, on improving work style and on bringing into play the spirit of hard struggle in order to increase agricultural production. The state must provide support and decide on the finance and material to be used in agriculture. This must be insured as far as possible. We must attach importance to developing commune and brigade enterprises.

We demand that the total value of industrial production rises by 6 percent this year. Capital construction must be strictly controlled. It is forbidden to build projects not covered by the plans. Everyone must proceed from the overall situation, extensively tap financial resources, open up more sources of income, develop production, practice strict economy, and strive to fulfill this year's financial revenue and expenditure plan. Under the premise of unifying policies, prices and external work, we must bring into play the initiative of the whole party in running foreign trade. Industrial production this year is relatively difficult. The way out lies in launching the masses to unfold in depth the movement to increase production and practice economy, develop more production opportunities and liven up production. On this issue, Comrade Liu Tianfu stressed the importance of seriously doing well in readjusting industry and continuing to expand enterprise self-management rights. It is essential to enliven the cardinal links in circulation.

CORRECTION TO HENAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The following correction should be made to the brief entitled "Henan Agricultural Production," published in the 28 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, P 2:

Fifth paragraph, lines two and three should read: ...1979 has increased 5, 60 and 18 percent respectively....

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG REVERSES VERDICTS --By the end of December 1979, Guangdong had reviewed and reversed verdicts on 2,393 cases, accounting for 92 percent of the miscarriages of justice involving dependents of martyrs and PLA personnel, disabled and demobilized army men and old revolutionary personnel. Some 200 cases are still being reviewed. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Jan 80 HK]

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XINHUA PRAISES ELECTED LEADERS OF BEIJING PRINTING PLANT

OW310920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 31 (XINHUA)--A recent XINHUA investigation at the Foreign Languages Printing House, Beijing's first to have all workshop heads elected by the workers, shows that this leadership is proving itself capable.

The printing house fulfilled state targets one month ahead of schedule in 1979, and the workers received a bonus of 110 yuan on the average.

With a working staff of 1900 in seven workshops putting out publications in English, French, Japanese, German and Spanish, the printing house held elections for all workshop heads and deputy heads in December 1978. Nominations came from the workers and election was by secret ballot.

Of the former 23 workshop leaders, 13 were re-elected. Ten were dropped. One rank-and-file cadre and two workers were added to the new leadership.

The workers discussed in detail the responsibilities of the cadres and the standards they should meet. The number of workshop heads and deputy heads was cut by 30 percent.

Of those who failed to be re-elected, one was shifted to office work, two became work team leaders, and the others became ordinary workers, enjoying the same welfare rights as other workers while maintaining their original cadre's wages. They still take part in some of the cadre meetings.

Quick results came from the improved working style of the new leadership.

Closer worker-cadre relations: Zhuang Fufa, a printer for 30 years, was elected deputy head of the printing shop. There were two women workers who were constantly being criticised for inefficiency and holding back output. Zhuang Fufa went to work with them and soon found out that they had real production problems. While encouraging them to make effort, he added two workers to the shift and lowered the norm which was too high. Feeling this comradeship and concern, the team did its best and soon caught up.

Zhang Zhen, former head of the rotary press workshop, had been criticised during the election discussions for being subjective and indifferent to the workers. He is now working as a deputy head. The criticism had effect. He is trying to improve working conditions, ensure better rest for the night shift and shorten meetings. He visits workers' families to understand their life and problems better.

More competent leadership: Management had been poor in the rotary press workshop and productivity low. The newly elected workshop head, Xu Genhua, who formerly was a deputy, led the workshop in studying the systems of work and suggesting readjustments. They decided on rational norms for each job, commendation and punishment. In 1979, the workshop did 90 percent more work than the previous year.

General rise in efficiency: Production has picked up generally. Over 95 percent of the periodicals now come off the press on schedule.

"The results basically fit in with our expectations," said the party secretary of the printing house, Li Changbing. One of the new workshop heads has not been working energetically. "The workers have raised criticism and we are trying to help him improve," he said.

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"The workers are the best judge of their leaders. There is no fear of making a slip, they can make a new judgment and correct it."

All section and team leaders in the printing house are also elected. Similar experiments are being made by a number of other factories.

BEIJING LAWYERS ASSOCIATION PLANS TO INCREASE MEMBERSHIP

OW300749 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 30 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 30 (XINHUA)--The Beijing Lawyer's Association plans to increase its membership from 58 to around 100 in the first half of this year "to meet the growing demand for legal assistance", a spokesman of the association told XINHUA today.

New members will be recruited mainly from Beijing residents who have had at least two years of experience in judicial work, in teaching law or in doing research since leaving law school or university law departments. Judges in people's courts or procurators in people's procuratorates may also apply.

A list of part-time lawyers will be approved by the association by the end of next month. Association by-laws permit lecturers, assistant professors and professors of law to have a spare-time practice.

The association had only four members when it was set up in April of last year. Its membership has snow-balled since then, as lawyers transferred to other jobs during the Cultural Revolution and before that, have returned to law.

The 58 lawyers now work in the city's Legal Advisory Office, organ of work for the association. The association plans to set up two branches in the east and west city districts in the first half of this year. In the first quarter, it will assign three to five lawyers to 12 suburban counties and districts which now have no lawyers. Defence in criminal cases is now provided by close relatives of the accused or by citizens recommended by people's organizations or by the institutions where the defendant works.

Professor Chen Shouyi, internationally-renowned lawyer, is chairman of the association. The day-to-day work of the Legal Advisory Office, however, is handled by a presiding lawyer who is also in practice.

The Legal Advisory Office institutes a system of fees for legal services and assistance. The lawyers are paid by the government, and the fee goes to their collective, the Lawyers' Association.

Fees depend on the complexity of the case. Free service is offered to people who can prove that they are natives of Taiwan Province. Lawyers' fees are reduced or waived for cases involving injuries received while working and other types of civil dispute where the person is a hardship case.

Since April of last year, members of the Lawyer's Association have acted as defence counsel for the accused in more than 100 criminal cases.

The city had 139 full-time lawyers in the early 1950's. "After 1957", the spokesman said, "there was a tendency to regard the system of defence as unnecessary or even harmful to the dictatorship of the proletariat. During the Cultural Revolution, lawyers were forced to go through fire, for the alleged crime of 'trying to protect counter-revolutionaries and criminal offenders'."

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BEIJING COUNTY CCP COMMITTEE SETS REGULATIONS ON CONDUCT

OW250206 Beijing XINHUA in English 0154 GMT 25 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 25 (XINHUA)--Party members should be exemplary in carrying out the party policy and not use their power for private interest. This is one of the ten regulations recently set by the Communist Party Committee of Yenqing County, near here, according to today's BEIJING DAILY.

Party committee members should attend party meetings regularly like ordinary members and carry out criticism and self-criticism at least every half a year.

They should be exemplary in abiding by party discipline and law and decrees and strictly keep party and state secrets.

All party members address each other as comrade. They are not to use cars for private purpose. But in exceptional cases when they must use them they are to pay for the gasoline.

When they inspect work, they must pay for every meal they eat and not allow others to entertain them at the government expense.

They must take the lead in practicing frugality and not use government funds to feast others or buy presents.

They are not to receive above-average subsidies for rent or other things.

They should go down to the grassroots often to inspect the work and gain first hand knowledge.

They should acquaint themselves with the lives of the masses. They are to receive the masses or read letters from them three days a month and build up close relations with the masses.

BEIJING RIBAO ON ACTIONS AGAINST BLACK MARKET ACTIVITIES

HK260624 BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 80 p 3 HK

[Reader's letter: "Curb the Black Market Activities at the Eastern Entrance of Dongdan No 2 Lane," with reply from Dongcheng District Industry and Commerce Management Bureau]

[Text] Comrade editor: Recently, a crowd has been gathering regularly at the entrance to the Dongdan credit shop and the eastern entrance of Dongdan No 2 Lane; its size varies from 50 or 60 to 100 or 200, and most of them are youths. They split up into 7 or 8 gangs each consisting of more than 10 persons, whisper to each other, chatter away, gesticulate and behave in a generally shady way. What are they up to? You will find out if you just walk among them; many of them are engaged in illegal activities of buying things and reselling them at a profit.

According to my information, items being traded by these people include cigarette lighters, sunglasses, vests, trousers, shoes, jackets, army uniforms and other daily necessities. They also deal in expensive goods such as wristwatches, cameras, calculators, tapes, rings, necklaces, tape recorders, bicycles and motorcycles. Certain of them even peddle gold and silver dollars, foreign currency, photos of nude women and foreign sex magazines. It really is a dreadful scene with all kinds of weirdness. Prices charged range from more than 10 or several tens of yuan to several hundred and over 1,000 yuan.

These people resort to many methods in carrying out their illegal trading. Some haggle over prices openly until a bargain is struck. Some look for customers among the crowds and start up a conversation as soon as they find one, saying that they have such-and-such items to sell, and if the customer wants to buy he can go the vendor's home to inspect the goods and then pay and take the goods if agreement is reached. Some play the part of brokers between sellers and buyers and reap profit from this. Some even make vast profits by passing off inferior commodities as good and sham as genuine and speculating in various ways. For instance, electronic lighters and sunglasses are imported commodities which can be sold at 30 or 40 yuan each.

Traffic congestion and general confusion has already been created at this place. Certain bad people also seize the chance to pick pockets, insult women and behave in an abusive and violent way. Some persons even trail behind foreign guests and Overseas Chinese, publicly extorting money from them. This seriously damages our capital's political reputation. I hope that the departments concerned will take action to ban these activities and take criminal proceedings or economic sanctions against those involved in serious cases.

Reply: The letter from "a reader" reporting black market dealings at the eastern entrance of Dongdan No 2 Lane has been found to be basically in accord with the facts.

Black market activities in the vicinity of the Dongdan credit shop have been going on for some time. There is often a crowd gathered there engaged in private or speculative business. There are also a few people who worm their way into the crowd to behave like hooligans. There are often 100 or 200 people there, and 200 or 300 on holidays. They ride bicycles in a reckless way, behave with great arrogance, and pay no heed to admonishment. The existence of this problem gravely affects social order, traffic safety, sanitation, and order in the markets.

In accordance with the spirit of the instructions of the municipal and district leadership, we have worked together with the Dongcheng Public Security Subbureau and other units and concentrated forces at the beginning of last December to ban these activities. We adopted the methods of carrying out observations on the spot, picking out those engaged in speculation, checking each person, and dealing with each case according to the circumstances. We checked 170 persons in 4 days. In some cases, their goods were confiscated, in others, goods were detained for investigations. Some were handed over to be dealt with by their work units, others were fined, and some were detained by the Public Security Bureau.

Black market activities have now basically ceased at this place as a result of this action. In order to further consolidate the successes, we will continue to step up control work and take action as soon as problems are discovered. At the same time, we and the Dongcheng Public Security Subbureau have jointly issued a notice clearly stipulating that black market dealings are forbidden and that offenders will be punished. The notice says: It is forbidden to engage in illegal business dealings in the streets and lanes, and still more is it forbidden to gather crowds for illegal trading; imported foreign goods must be sold by designated departments, and no unit or individual is allowed to engage in private business dealings in them; buying, selling and profitable exchange of all coupons is strictly forbidden; and the reckless riding of bicycles is forbidden. Offenders will be dealt with as necessary according to the relevant policies and the gravity of the case.

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AFP: LIN HUIJIA APPOINTED BEIJING PLA COMMISSAR

OW010952 Hong Kong AFP in English 0946 GMT 1 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, Feb 1 (AFP)--Beijing Mayor Lin Huijia has been appointed first political commissar of the capital's military garrison. The BEIJING DAILY referred to him by this title for the first time today in a report of a mass meeting organized by the Beijing Garrison to reward soldiers and elite units.

Mr. Lin was appointed head of the Beijing Municipality in October 1978. He was recently elected mayor in the "people's municipal government" replacing the municipal revolutionary committee set up during the Cultural Revolution.

JIN MING ATTENDS HEBEI ARMY-PEOPLE UNITY CONGRESS

HK010346 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 26 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] A congress of progressive units and individuals on supporting the army and cherishing the people in Shijiazhuang Prefecture and municipality and among PLA units stationed in Shijiazhuang opened on 25 January. Some 510 delegates are attending the congress.

"Present at the opening ceremony were Jin Ming, first secretary of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee; Li Erzhong, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and other responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Wang Zheng, Guo Zhi, Yin Zhe, Zhao Yimin, Lu Yulan, Yue Zongtai, Wang Yu, (Lan Kaimin), (Xing Anmin), (Li Yongjin), (Lu Zhiguo), (Xu Chunxin), Wang Dongning, Li Feng, (Xu Ruilin), (Ge Qi) and (Ding Shengxin). Comrade Wan Haifeng, deputy political commissar of the Beijing PLA units, was invited to attend the congress."

Also present were responsible comrades of PLA units stationed in Shijiazhuang, (Zhu Qingyun), (Yan Chuanye), (Ye Jingang) (Wei Jinmao), (Chen Yiming), (Yuan Jie), (Song Shuanglai), (Hong Pu), (Yu Qingliu), (Qin Yun), (Feng Sen), (Liu Bin), (Wei Guozhu), (Zhu Zhiyong), (Yin Zheng), (Yang Zhongpu), (Liu Dehe), (Liu Hongqian), (Yang Wancheng), (Xu Chengxiang), (Wang Yadong), (Ma Zhenzhong), (Luo Baisong), (Zhao Zhensheng), and (Feng Huanan) responsible comrades of the Shijiazhuang Prefectural CCP Committee and Commissioner's Office (Sun Jiquan), (Zhang Zhibo), (Xu Jianzhong), and (Song Anxiang) responsible comrades of the Shijiazhuang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees (Jia Ran), (Zhang Shuo), (Liu Jin), (Zhang Jie), (Zhang Ping) and (Gao Yongtang).

(Sun Jiquan), first secretary of the Shijiazhuang Prefectural CCP Committee, presided at the congress. (Ye Jingang), political commissar of a certain PLA unit, delivered the opening speech.

Comrade Li Erzhong also spoke. After reviewing the excellent situation in the province and praising the PLA for its support and great contributions, he said: "We must launch reeducation among the cadres and masses in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents and in strengthening army-government and army-people unity, and further whip up an upsurge of learning from the PLA. We must criticize in depth the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and their crimes in damaging the army, throwing the army into confusion and sabotaging army-government and army-people unity, and eliminate their pernicious influence. In connection with the reality of the whole province and of our own places and units, we should recall the tremendous support provided by the PLA and the moving deeds of the army and people united for battle. We must deepen our understanding of the great importance of army-government and army-people unity and insure that supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents becomes the spontaneous action of everyone.

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"We must teach the cadres and masses to stress good style and unity in handling army-government and army-people relations, set strict demands on themselves and be lenient with others, and spontaneously uphold the lofty prestige of the People's Army. We must support and help the PLA to step up revolutionization and modernization and do well in training for preparedness against war."

Comrade Wan Haifeng, deputy political commissar of the Beijing PLA units, also spoke. He thanked the government and people of Hebei for their support for the PLA, and called on the PLA units to continue to do well in supporting the government and cherishing the people.

VICE MINISTER OF NATIONALITIES AFFAIRS GIVES REPORT IN **TIANJIN**

SK010852 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 30 Jan 80 SK

[Excerpts] The Propaganda Department and the United Front Work Department under the municipal CCP committee invited Comrade Jiang Ping, vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, to deliver a report on nationality policy at the First Cultural Palace of the Workers yesterday.

After citing the great achievements of our country in nationality work in the past 30 years, Comrade Jiang Ping stressed: The issue of nationalities in our country is one which has a bearing on the overall situation of consolidating border defense, of unifying the nation, of stability and unity, and of the four modernizations. Following the shift in the work emphasis of the entire party and the country, the major tasks for nationality work are to firmly implement the general line and the general tasks for the new period, to unite all nationalities to carry out the four modernizations with one heart and one mind, to vigorously help minorities in our nation in developing economy and culture during the course of the four modernizations, to gradually eliminate de facto discrimination practices against certain nationalities established in the past and to enable all nationalities to achieve development and prosperity.

In view of the major problems in nationality work, Comrade Jiang Ping pointed out: In conducting the reeducation on nationality policy, emphasis should be placed on opposing and overcoming Han chauvinism--a key to improving relations among nationalities and strengthening unity among nationalities.

Comrade Jiang Ping's report was warmly received by the participants.

BRIEFS

BEIJING YOUTH TRAINING --Beijing, 28 Jan--Around 40,000 young people, including middle school leavers, are attending vocational training and continuation classes themselves for jobs or higher learning. Municipal authorities told XINHUA today that the city now has 93 vocational training classes. These include driving motor vehicles, tailoring, making and repairing furniture and bookkeeping. The classes are run by bureaus under the municipal government, industrial or commercial companies, or ward committees, the agency of the district governments. The 749 continuation classes are run by middle schools, factories and ward committees. In addition, schools have been set up in three urban districts offering evening college courses to young workers and government functionaries. Beijing provided jobs for 300,000 young people and others last year. Of these, 120,000 are in production and service cooperatives. The city plans this year to expand light industries, service trades and short-distance transport to open more job opportunities. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 28 Jan 80 OW]

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PARTY LEADERSHIP

OW010558 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Report on HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 1 February article by (Jin Xing)]

[Text] The article points out: The four fundamental principles set forth by the party Central Committee emphasize upholding the party's leadership. Nevertheless, this question of primary importance ideologically confuses persons in some localities. It is imperative for us to understand how to strengthen and improve our party leadership both in theory and in practice.

The precious experience we have gained during our revolutionary struggle in China shows us that without the Communist Party, new China would not have been established. Both the positive and negative experiences we have gained in the 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China show that if our party's leadership were not resolute, powerful and correct, it would be impossible to succeed in socialist construction. It also shows that if we did not have the party's leadership in the new historical period, there would be no political situation of stability and unity, the four modernizations would be impossible to achieve, and we would have nothing.

We should recall that our party's total membership was less than 1,000 when it held its fourth national congress, attended by Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai. The less than 1,000 CCP members brought about the cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CCP in starting the northern expedition. This fact shows how mighty our party was. Later on, it was the party's leadership that enabled us to overcome difficulties in various periods of time and to found the People's Republic of China.

Of course, we are not saying that our party has made no mistakes. However, whatever mistakes our party has made have been corrected by our party itself, not by others. Wasn't it under the party's leadership that we smashed the gang of four? As long as the CCP serves as the force at the core of the people throughout the country fighting in unity, China will not go backward, nor will it fall apart. As long as our party constantly remains correct, it can lead the people in making great accomplishments.

To persistently uphold the party's leadership, we must strengthen our sense of party organization and discipline. In other words, we should emphasize that the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level, and the entire party is subordinate to the Central Committee. Otherwise, our party will not be a militant collective, and we will not be qualified to be the vanguards.

The most important of the four is that the entire party is subordinate to the Central Committee. The entire party should lead the masses in taking actions and making all efforts to resolutely implement the correct line and general and specific policies set by the Central Committee. Sluggishness and vacillation will get us nowhere. Although the Central Committee sometimes makes mistakes, too, we have a party regulation that advocates giving full scope to democracy within and without the party and calls for correcting mistakes whenever they are found. A party member is allowed to hold different opinions. He may also report his opinions, through the party organization, directly to the Central Committee or even to its chairman. However, whatever decisions are made by the Central Committee or party organizations at lower levels must be followed. No one should defy them unless they are changed. This is also an ironclad party discipline.

CHIEF PROCURATOR REPORTS TO LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

SK301214 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Yan Dingchu), the chief procurator of the Liaoning Provincial People's Procuratorate delivered a report on the work of the Liaoning Provincial People's Procuratorate yesterday morning at the second plenary session of the fifth provincial people's congress.

The report states: Since the restoration of the people's procuratorates at various levels throughout the province, all the procuratorates have come to regard it as their central task to deal blows to counterrevolutionaries and criminals, safeguard public security and social order, defend people's democratic rights and consolidate and develop the political situation characterized by stability and unity. In approving arrests and prosecution, the procuratorates have directed their struggle against counterrevolutionaries who want to overthrow the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system, and against murderers, arsonists, robbers, thieves, swindlers, rapists and ring-leaders of rascal gangs, who bring about serious disruptions to social order. Furthermore, they have also dealt sternly with the arch smash-and-grabbers of the Great Cultural Revolutionary years, thus safeguarding social order and promoting stability and unity. In approving arrests and carrying out examinations to decide on bringing forth indictments, the procuratorates at various levels have upheld the principle of stressing the weight of evidence, taking the laws as criterion, and approving as few arrests as possible, thus avoiding unjust, framed-up and wrong cases and protecting the citizen's legal rights.

The report pointed out: The people's procuratorates at various levels should carry out comprehensive vocational investigation, see to it that the laws are observed and strictly enforced and that anyone who violates the laws is dealt with, and insure the enforcement of the criminal law and the law on criminal procedure. People's procuratorates, together with the people's courts and public security organs, should perform their respective functions while coordinating and checking with each other, under the principle of unity of opposites, and should fully perform their function of supervising the administration of justice.

The report also pointed out: Procuratorates at all levels should firmly defend the prestige of laws, be faithful to facts, laws and the socialist cause, uphold their independence in exercising their procuratorial authority, and insure that all men are equal before the law.

REN ZHONGYI ADDRESSES CLOSING OF LIAONING CONGRESS

SK301120 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 80 SK

[Report on "excerpts" of Liaoning First Secretary Ren Zhongyi's speech delivered at closing session of fifth provincial people's congress]

[Text] Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: First, I would like to extend, on behalf of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, my warm congratulations to the victorious convocation and the successful close of the second session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress. This session is convened in the second year of the readjustment of the national economy, at a time when we are striving to win the first battle of the four modernizations. It is also the first year in which we began to enforce the organic law of people's congresses and people's governments of the PRC. The convocation of this session is an event of primary importance in the socialist modernization of our province, and it is also a major event in strengthening our political power.

In order to fulfill the historical tasks of socialist modernization, we must consistently uphold the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The core of these four basic principles is the leadership of the party. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that it is impossible for any political party and individual to be free from mistakes. Our party has committed mistakes, but it has always corrected them on its own initiative. The party has remedied one of its mistakes through exposing and smashing the gang of four which had brought calamity to the country and the people, and promptly eliminated many serious ill effects caused by the gang. Now with the dark clouds dispelled, the bright rays of the party are even more brilliant. We should foster among the broad masses throughout the province, the broad masses of youth in particular, a sense of unswerving confidence in the leadership of the party and absolute faith in the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, and imbue the 30 million people of our province with a deep love for the party, to consciously defend the party's prestige and to firmly uphold the party's leadership.

The Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates that the Communist Party of China is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people, and that the working class exercises leadership over the state through its vanguard, the Communist Party of China. The proletariat and their states have all kinds of organizations, with the party constituting the highest organ of state power. The tasks of the party are to unite all the work of the proletarian organs and guide it to a common objective. Lenin said that all the political and economic work of the organs of state power are under the leadership of the conscious vanguard of the working class--the Communist Party. The party leads the country and is the core of political power. Party leadership must be strengthened. However, party and state power are not one and the same thing. It is improper, as well as impossible, for party organizations to replace the political authorities of organs of state power at various levels. Insofar as our province is concerned, while stressing the leadership of the party, we should continue to bring into full play the function of the people's congress, governments, courts, procuratorates and other organs at various levels throughout the province. Local people's congresses at various levels and their Standing Committees are organs of state power; local people's governments at various levels are executive organs of the local people's congresses at various levels; and local people's courts and procuratorates at various levels are judicial organs of the state and organs of the state supervising the administration of justice. These organs exercise the functions and powers stipulated by the Constitution and the organic laws. Party committees must strengthen leadership over political authorities, but they should not be allowed to take up the powers of the people's congresses and the administrative work of the people's governments. They also should not interfere in the judicial authority of courts. We must guard against the phenomenon of party committees taking up all powers. Party organizations should concentrate their energy on their party work to insure the implementation of the party lines, principles and policies.

In order to strengthen the party leadership, it is essential to give full play to the exemplary and vanguard role of the broad masses of the Communist Party members. There are some 800 Communist Party members among the people's deputies at this meeting and there are some 1,640,000 Communist Party members in our province. This is a large contingent. The exemplary role of these Communist Party members will directly affect the party's leadership over work in all fields of our province.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi continued to elaborate on the exemplary and vanguard role of Communist Party members. He said: Communist Party members should set examples in study, in abiding by the disciplines and laws, and in strengthening unity. They should be examples in being honest in performing their official duties and in serving the people wholeheartedly and diligently.

In conclusion, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: The 1980's is a decade of crucial importance on our efforts to achieve the four modernizations, and the year 1980 is of crucial importance in our efforts to win the first battle. Liaoning Province is one of the industrial bases of the country and the work of Liaoning Province will have a great impact on the socialist modernization of the country. Let us, together with the people throughout the province, rally closely around the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, work hard with one heart and one mind, further consolidate and develop the political situation characterized by stability and unity, make a success of the readjustment, restructure, consolidation and improvement of the national economy, and strive to achieve the development of Liaoning Province and make still greater contributions to the four modernizations.

Congress Ends

SK301240 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, after a 7-day session and having successfully completed all tasks, the second session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress was triumphantly ended in Shenyang this afternoon. The session called for efforts to further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, to do a good job in readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the standard of the national economy of our province, and to strive to accelerate the four modernizations.

During the session, all participants fully exercised their democratic rights, discussed the government work report, the report on budgetary outlays and final financial accounts of the province, and the work reports of the Liaoning Provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial higher people's procuratorate. They considered and talked over the list of candidates of the responsible persons and working personnel of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and of the provincial people's government and so forth, some 400 motions for consideration at the session.

The closing ceremony was held at the Zhonghua Theater. Seated on the rostrum were permanent chairmen of the Presidium of the session, including Ren Zhongyi, Huang Oudong, Chen Puru, Li Huang, Hu Yimin, Zhang Zhengde, Wang Guangzhong, Wang Yingzhong, Xie Huangtian, Zhao Qi, Tang Hongguang, Wang Yiyuan, Zuo Kun, Zhang Zhiyuan, Tan Liren, Chen Beichen, Wang Kuncheng, Zhang Qingtai, Lou Erkang, and (Zhu Chuan) and other members of the Presidium. Also seated on the rostrum were Standing Committee members of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee. They attended the session as nonvoting members.

In accordance with the organic law of the local people's congresses and local people's governments at all levels of the People's Republic of China and the electoral law for the NPC and local people's congresses at all levels and by means of secret ballots, this morning all participants elected Comrade Huang Oudong as chairman of the Standing Committee of the Liaoning Provincial People's Congress; Comrade Chen Puru as governor of the provincial people's government; and Comrade Liu Peng as president of the provincial higher people's court.

They also elected the chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, whose name will be submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for approval through the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. In addition, the participants also elected 15 vice chairmen and 43 committee members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, 11 vice governors of the provincial people's government, presidents of the intermediate people's courts of the Tieling and Chaoyang prefectures in Liaoning Province, and chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate and procurators of the Tieling and Chaoyang prefectural branch procuratorates.

In the afternoon, the session adopted resolutions on the government work report, on work reports of the provincial higher people's court and of the provincial people's procuratorate, on the fulfillment of Liaoning Province's final financial accounts for 1978 and on the 1979 financial budget and the draft resolution on the financial budget for 1980.

The motions examination committee of the congress submitted a report on how this session handled the motions. This report was endorsed unanimously at the session.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the session. Comrade Huang Oudong gave a closing address at the end of the session. He said: This session is held in the first spring of the 1980's of the 20th century--a period of great achievement. This session was being held as the people are working for the four modernizations with united efforts. Achieving the four modernizations is our glorious historical task. We must carry forward the pioneering spirit of plain living and hard work. We must study painstakingly, work diligently, venture into reality to maintain close ties with the masses, and always immerse ourselves in hard work. We must bring the initiative of the broad masses of people into production and construction, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of developing the country and doing all work with industriousness and thrift, and the lofty style of being the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts. We must also promote the communist attitude towards labor--devoting oneself to the four modernizations--and be promoters in emancipating minds, maintaining stability and unity, and in achieving the four modernizations.

The session called on the people throughout the province to rally closely around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng to work hard with one heart and one mind to further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability, unity and liveliness, to do a still better job in readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the standard of our province's economy, and to make greater contributions to building Liaoning into a more successful province and to achieving the four modernizations for the state.

LIAONING CONGRESS ISSUES NOTICES AT END OF SECOND SESSION

Standing Committee Named

SK301300 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 80 SK

[Text of Notice No 1 issued by second session of Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress]

[Text] The second session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress elected the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial people's congress on 29 January 1980. Their names are hereby published:

Chairman: Huang Oudong.

Vice Chairmen: Zhang Ziheng; Zhou Zhiheng; Wang Kuncheng; Zhang Qingtai; Liu Duoquan; (Zhao Shi); (Liu Wen), female; (Li Xing); Lou Erkang; Xiao Zuohan; (Fu Zhonghai); (Yang Kebing), female; (Deng Yu); Tang Hongguang; (Gu Jinxing).

Members: Forty-three in number, their names are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames: (Wen Fei); (Yin Xianzhu); (Ying Guxu); (Chi Jingtang); (Liu Shengcun); Liu Hanqing; (Lu Hongan); (Tang Huizhen), female; (Li He); (Li Fengying), female; (Li Jingen); (Zhong Wei), female; (Xiao Longqing); (Song Dexing); Wang Yingzhong; (Zhao Yizhen), female; (Yang Keren); Yang Shutang; (Yang Chiyun), female; (Zhang Guilan), female; (Zhou Lin); (Jin Duoxiang), female; (Zheng Yixian); (Luo Jianhua); (He Zhi), female; (Ou Limai); (Rong Hufeng); (Yao Xiuqing), female; (Guo Qian); (Qian Hongye); (Xu Dongjiang); (Chang Rong); (Tao Qi); (Zhang Guangan); (Zhang Zhongfen), female; (Huang Guozhong); (Huang Kuiliu); (Tan Lizhou); (Jiang Yongwei); (Peng Zhenkui); (Dai Mingli); (Wei Qin); (Qu Yong), female.

[Signed] The Presidium of the second session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress. 29 January 1980.

Government Officials Named

SK301302 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 80 SK

[Text of Notice No 2 issued by second session of Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress]

[Text] The second session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress elected the governor and vice governors of the provincial people's government on 29 January 1980. Their names are hereby published:

Governor: Chen Puru.

Vice Governors: Hu Yimin; Wang Guangzhong; Chen Beichen; Zhu Zhuan; Zhang Tiejun; Xie Huangtian; Tan Liren; Zhao Qi; Wang Jiyuan; (Zhou Mingan); Zhang Zhiyuan.

[Signed] The Presidium of the second session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Government. 29 January 1980.

Court Officials Named

SK301304 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 80 SK

[Text of Notice No 3 issued by second session of Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress]

[Text] The second session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress elected the president of the provincial higher people's court and presidents of the Tieling and Chaoyang prefectural intermediate people's courts on 29 January 1980. Their names are hereby published:

President of the provincial higher people's court: Liu Peng.

President of the Tieling Prefectural Intermediate People's Court; (Tang Minghe).

President of the Chaoyang Prefectural Intermediate People's Court; (Liu Fuan).

[Signed] The Presidium of the Second Session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress. 29 January 1980.

Chief Procurators Named

SK301306 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 80 SK

[Text of Notice No 4 issued by second session of Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress]

[Text] The second session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress elected the chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate and chief procurators of the Tieling and Chaoyang prefectural branches on 29 January 1980. The name of the chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate will be submitted for approval to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress through the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

The names of the chief procurators of the Tieling and Chaoyang prefectural branches of the Liaoning Provincial People's Procuratorate are hereby published:

President of the Tieling Prefectural Branch of the Liaoning Provincial People's Procuratorate. (Cai Guangheng).

President of the Chaoyang Prefectural Branch of the Liaoning Provincial People's Procuratorate, (Ya Zhenrong).

[signed] The Presidium of the second session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress. 29 January 1980.

LI HUANG ADDRESSES CLOSING OF LIAONING CPPCC COMMITTEE

SK010928 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our reporters (Liu Chengxing) and (Lu Tao), the second session of the Fourth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee came to a successful close this morning in Shenyang. During this 10-day session which started on 22 January, the CPPCC committee members listened to the opening address made by Comrade Huang Oudong and the Standing Committee's work report delivered by Comrade Zhang Qingtai. During this period the CPPCC committee members attended the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress as nonvoting participants and listened to and discussed the various work reports, including the government work report made by Comrade Chen Puru. They also listened to the important speech delivered at that session by Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee.

The closing meeting was held at (Zhonghua) Theater. Seated in the front row on the rostrum were Li Huang, [name indistinct], Wang Kuncheng, [name indistinct], Zhang Qingtai, [name indistinct], Zhang Yan, Lou Erkang, [name indistinct], Shen Hongtao, Niu Pingfu and [name indistinct]. Comrade Li Huang was unanimously elected chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. The meeting unanimously adopted the political resolution of the second session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee.

The political resolution stressed: Under the leadership of the party, it is necessary to further enliven the CPPCC's work, hold high the banner of great unity of the people of all nationalities in the province, closely unite with the masses on all fronts and with the personages of all circles on an extensive basis, and carry forward the fine tradition of democratic consultations. In the meantime, we should make further efforts to implement the party's policies and assist the party and government in improving their work, in consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, and in insuring that victorious advance is made in the program of the four modernizations.

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A work report submitted by the motions examination committee was also unanimously adopted by the meeting.

The newly elected chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, Comrade Li Huang, delivered a closing address.

Committee Officials Named

SK011024 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 80 SK

[Text] The following is the list of names of the chairman, vice chairmen and Standing Committee members who were newly elected at the second session of the Fourth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee:

Chairman: Li Huang.

Additional Vice Chairmen: Liu Baotian; (Tang Duo); (Shao Dehua); (Ling Dingfu); (Chen Fang); (Liu Mingjiu); (Lu Huangji); (Jiang Peilu); (Wei Zhi); (Niu Boatai); (Li Zongtang); (Wu Youshan); (Zhao Longtao); (Fu Xueqiu); (Li Zongchao); (Li Wenfu); and (Zhang Ming).

Standing Committee members, listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames: (Wang Fengeng); (Wang Zuzeng); (Wang Minqiu); (Ai Shen), female; (Wang Xing); (Zeng Jinzhi), female; (Qiao Shuming); (Qiao Tuanjie); (Liu Qingpen); (Liu Shaoxing); (Zhu Hua); (Jiang Lihong); (Zhou Chengxi); (Li Deyu), female; (Li Morang); (Sha Guangwen); (Chen Yiguang); (Chen Yanzhi); (Jing Qixiang), female; (Hu Guangwen); (Hu Jianan); (Yang Zhanning); (Zhang Lida); (Zhang Jianping); (Tu Zhen); (Zhao Shaoxing); (Zhao Fu); (Zong Qiyu); (Zhi Zhong), female; (Zhu Mingren); (Guo Hongling); (Zong Yanqi); (Huang Guoshan); (Ge Jieqiao); and (Tai Lai), female.

LIAOYANG LEADERS DISCUSS RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SK300220 [Editorial Report] Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2200 GMT on 28 January broadcasts a short report on the rural economic work plan for Liaoyang Municipality in 1980.

The report states that leading comrades of the Liaoyang Municipal CCP Committee recently talked with rural grassroots-level party secretaries. According to the report, they pointed out that in order to develop rural economic work it is necessary to grasp political work by conducting a survey throughout the municipality on the implementation of rural economic policies; to strengthen the legal system and eliminate anarchism, gambling, stealing and fighting in rural areas so as to promote stability and unity and to scientifically develop agricultural production in accordance with natural and economic laws, strengthen economic accounting and pay attention to economic results.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG MINORITY PEOPLE--Beijing, 28 Jan--The Oroqen people, one of the smallest nationalities in China, were visited by a work group from the Heilongjiang provincial party and government organs during the new year's holiday. Living in the northern tip of Heilongjiang Province, the Oroqen nationality has a population of 3,2000. They are mainly hunters, although in recent years they have begun to do some farming and animal husbandry. During their stay among the Oroqen people, the group called on every village to inquire about their living conditions, production, education, cultural life and health. A gift of fur coats was presented by the work group and families that were having difficulties making a living were given subsidies. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 28 Jan 80 OW]

XINJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

OW300037 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] The third meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Xinjiang Autonomous Region People's Congress concluded on the afternoon of 30 January. At the meeting, which opened on 26 January, the committee members heard a report by Wang Zhenwen, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, on the guidelines of the national meeting to exchange experiences in election experiments at selected places and on arrangements for country level direct elections in the autonomous region in 1980. They had a lively discussion. It was decided that direct elections **will be held** at the county level in the region in 1980.

During the meeting, the committee members listened to and discussed reports by Jianabuer and Zhang Siming, vice chairmen of the regional people's government, respectively, on the region's agricultural and livestock production in 1979, and on arrangements for the 1980 national economic plan; a report by (Mei-he-mai-ti Si-ma-yi), secretary of the regional people's government, on actions taken on proposals of the people's congress; reports by Nu-er-you-ru, president of the regional higher people's court, and (Liu Fensheng), chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate, on preparations for implementing the **seven laws**; a report by a responsible person of the regional public security bureau on strengthening urban social order; a report by a responsible person of the regional nationalities committee on progress in conducting reeducation in party policies toward nationalities in the autonomous region; and a report by Ma-yi-nu-er, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, on the visit of a Chinese women's delegation to four West European countries.

At the closing session of the meeting, Chairman Tomur Dawamat made a speech. After explaining the significance of holding direct elections at the county level, he pointed out: In conducting direct elections at the county level, it is necessary to effectively strengthen party leadership, follow the mass line of "from the masses, to the masses," apply the method of linking the leadership with the masses, give full scope to democracy under centralized guidance, practice correct centralism on the basis of giving full play to democracy, and insure the masses will exercise their right as masters to run the country.

Vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress Tan Youlin, Yang Yiqing, Mu-sha-ye-fu, Lu Xuebin, Yu Zhanlin, Tu-er-xin A-ka-bu-la, Mai-he-su-de Tie-yi-bo-fu and Wang Heting attended the meeting. Simayi Aimaiti, chairman of the regional people's government, attended the meeting as an observer. Members who attended the eighth meeting of the fourth Standing Committee of the regional CPPCC committee also attended the meeting as observers.

XINJIANG COMMENTARY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PARTY WORK STYLE

OW312320 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Station commentary: "The Leading Cadres Should Take the Lead in Carrying Forward the Party's Fine Work Style"]

[Text] Leading cadres should not seek special privileges but should always maintain close ties with the masses. **These are the party's consistently fine traditions and work style.** In the past, we united hundreds of millions of people to win one victory after another with **these fine traditions and work style.**

At present, in the new historical period, in order to accomplish the great historical task of the four modernizations, we must maintain and carry forward our party's fine traditions and work style. If we do not and if leading cadres at various levels, including senior cadres, take advantage of their position to seek special privileges in an unbridled manner, we shall divorce ourselves from the broad masses of people and may fail in our new Long March. Therefore, the question of leading cadres' work style is certainly not minor but is a major issue of great importance. We should all fully understand the importance of this issue. Leading cadres at various levels should raise their consciousness and resolutely correct and eliminate unhealthy practices, including the seeking of special privileges. They should share the masses' comforts and hardships.

The comrades of the Wushi County CCP Committee have begun to carry forward the party's fine work style. Their first step is welcome news and worthy of our congratulations. We hope they not only will express their determination in words but also demonstrate it in future actions. We sincerely hope that comrades in all localities will follow them so that the party's fine tradition and work style may be carried forward and bring about fruitful results.

BRIEFS

QINGHAI COUNTY DROUGHT SITUATION--Guide County in Qinghai Province is mobilizing the local masses to combat drought. From September to December last year, total precipitation in the county was only 35.6 millimeters, 53 millimeters less than the figure registered for the corresponding period in 1978. The level of the province's major rivers has dropped to half. Also, as the level of Huang He decreased, many water conservancy facilities in the country failed to function normally. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 80 OW]

XINJIANG AGRICULTURAL FORUM--Xinjiang regional academic forum on agricultural modernization began discussions on special topics on 12 January. Representatives at the forum freely offered their views on Xinjiang's agricultural modernization, protection of natural resources, economic structure, livestock industry, water conservancy and farm machinery. During the 2-day discussion, 22 representatives from 13 units spoke on a number of special topics. Li Jiayu, deputy secretary of the Xinjiang regional party committee; Jianabuer, vice chairman of the Xinjiang Regional People's Government, and other local leaders presided over the forum. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW]

XINJIANG GENERAL COOPERATIVE--The Urumqi Municipal General Cooperative was formally founded on 16 January. In 1979, Urumqi Municipality, Xinjiang, organized 707 cooperatives of various service trades which provided jobs for over 35,700 unemployed people. Song Zhihi, secretary of the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting on 16 January celebrating the founding of the cooperative. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW]

XINJIANG CYL MEETING--The Xinjiang Regional CYL Committee held a conference on Young Pioneers work from 8-13 January in Urumqi. Over 100 Young Pioneer instructors and CYL cadres attended. (Sha-kun-mu Yi-mei-chong), secretary of the regional CYL committee, spoke at the conference, stressing organization of CYL members. He proposed that all school children be absorbed into the CYL organization. During the conference, Zhou Renshan, second secretary of the Xinjiang regional party committee, and Simayi Aimaiti, secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional people's government, called on all the representatives. Comrade Zhou Renshan spoke at the conference. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW]

XINJIANG RURAL SAVINGS--Rural savings deposits in Xinjiang greatly increased in 1979. By the end of December, total savings deposits at rural credit cooperatives had reached more than 300 million yuan, an increase of 21.6 and 100 percent respectively compared with 1978 and 1974. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW]

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